REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Cochin

FOR THE YEAR

1062 M. E.—1886-87 A. D.

Ernacollum:

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1888.

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Legislation.

Regulation I of 1062 was passed by His Highness the Rajah on the 20th Medom 1062 corresponding with the 1st May 1887, in order to restrict and control the erection of Religious Buildings and the appropriation of ground for burial purposes. The unauthorized action in this respect on the part of individuals and communities was found by experience to engender religious antagonism and sectarian disputes among people of different creeds, besides affecting the sanitation of places, where burial grounds were formed. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to prohibit the erection of buildings for the purpose of public worship or the enclosing of ground for public burial, without the previous sanction of the Government, under a penalty of simple imprisonment not exceeding one year, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500. No prosecution, however, is allowed under this Regulation except under the authority of the Government, conveyed under the hand of the Dewan.

Judicial.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Jurisdiction.

2. The total number of Original Suits received and decided by the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts during the year under report is shown in the subjoined statement:

COURTS.	1061.			1062.			
	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remaining
Zillah Courts.							
Anjikaimal	150	133	126	157	156	148	165
Trichoor	35	114	108	41	102	105	38
Total..	185	247	234	198	258	253	203
Munsiffs' Courts.							
Ernacollum	228	2,156	2,169	215	2,023	1,907	331
Irinjalacodah	63	1,067	1,050	80	1,159	1,171	68
Trichoor	123	1,900	1,939	84	2,053	2,045	92
Wadakancherry	124	1,247	1,241	130	1,338	1,389	79
Chittoor	34	923	899	58	899	887	70
Total..	572	7,293	7,298	567	7,472	7,399	640
Grand Total..	757	7,540	7,532	765	7,730	7,652	843

3. It will be seen from the above statement that the total number of original suits filed during the year was 7,730 as against 7,540 in 1061. This together with the 765 cases pending at the beginning of the year amounted to 8,495 or 198 more than in the preceding year.

4. The aggregate number of cases disposed of during the year under review was 7,652 or 120 more than in the year previous and the balance left at the close of the year was 843 as against 765 in the preceding year.

5. Of the 7,652 cases disposed of during the year 7,399 were decided by the Munsiffs and the remaining 253 by the Zillah Courts.

6. Of the 7,399 cases disposed of by the Munsiffs 1,762 were decided on the merits, 3,636 decided exparte, 727 decreed on the admission of the parties, 1,153 on compromise and 121 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of.

7. Of the 253 original suits disposed of by the Zillah Courts 160 were decided on the merits, 56 decided exparte, 3 decreed on admission, 31 on compromise and 3 struck off for default or otherwise disposed of.

8. The total number of contested original suits disposed of during the year under review was 1,922 or 300 less than in the preceding year.

9. These were distributed among the several Courts as follows :—

Anjikaimal	Zillah	Court	85
Trichoor	do.	do.	75
Ernacollum	Munsiff's	Court	517
Irinjalacodah	do.	do.	261
Trichoor	do.	do.	419
Wadakancherry	do.	do.	341
Chittoor	do.	do.	224
		Total	1,922

10. Of these, 1,161 were decided wholly in favour of Plaintiffs, 511 were wholly in favour of Defendants and 250 were decisions partly in favour of Plaintiffs and partly in favour of Defendants.

11. The average duration of the original contested suits disposed of by the several Courts during the year

under report as compared with that of the previous year is shown below :—

COURTS.	1061.		1062.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Zillah Courts.				
Anjikaimal	19	20	20	22
Trichoor	5	7	5	8
Munsiffs' Courts.				
Ernacollum	3	20	3	16
Irinjalacodah	3	7	1	19
Trichoor	1	20	1	19
Wadakancherry.......	2	13	1	21
Chittoor.............	1	15	2	8

12. The average duration in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court is as unsatisfactory as in the previous year, and it is doubtless due to the heavy arrears in that Court, as will appear from the statements of original suits and appeals. The Sirkar has taken measures to clear the arrears by the temporary appointment of an additional Judge in February last, and the result will be noticed in the report of the current year.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

13. The subjoined statement shews the number of appeals filed and decided during the year 1062 as well as those pending at its commencement and close as compared with the previous year :—

COURTS.	1061			1062			
	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remaining.
Anjikaimal Zillah Court ..	229	209	155	283	157	272	168
Trichoor Do. Do. ..	36	264	277	23	266	261	28
Total...	265	473	432	306	423	533	196

14. It will be seen from the above that 306 appeals were pending at the commencement of the year under report.

15. This together with the 423 appeals filed during the year amounts to 729 or 9 less than in the preceding year.

16. Of these, 533 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 196 for the current year.

17. The particulars of the 533 appeals disposed of during the year under review are given below:—

In favour of Appellants	119
In favour of Respondents	245
Modified	89
Remanded	42
Withdrawn or struck off	38
Total	533

18. The average duration of the appeals disposed of by the two Zillah Courts during the year under report was as follows:—

	1061.			*1062.*	
	Months.	*Days.*		*Months.*	*Days.*
Anjikaimal	16	15	—	15	12
Trichoor	1	9	—	0	23

19. With respect to the Anjikaimal Zillah Court, the remark made in regard to the duration of original suits applies also to the delay in the disposal of appeals.

20. The working of the Appeal Court during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year is shewn below:—

COURTS.	1061.			1062.			
	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Remaining.
Regular Appeals	57	81	77	61	65	62	64
Special Do..............	23	99	82	40	83	88	35
Total..	80	180	159	101	148	150	99

21. It will be seen from the above statement that 65 Regular Appeals were filed during the year of which 34 were against the decrees of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court and 31 against those of the Trichoor Zillah Court.

22. These together with the 61 Appeals left undisposed of at the close of the year, amounted to 126. Of these, 62 were disposed of during the year reported on.

23. This number includes 11 cases decided by the Judges sitting singly under Section 12 of Regulation I of 1057.

24. The above 62 appeals were disposed of in the following manner:—

In favour of Appellants	15
In favour of Respondents.........	26
Modified	8
Remanded	8
Withdrawn or struck off	5
Total	62

25. The number of Special Appeals filed during the year is 83 which together with the 40 left undisposed of at the commencement of the year makes a total of 123. Of these, 88 were disposed of during the year under report leaving a balance of 35 for the current year.

26. These 88 Special Appeals were disposed of in the following manner:—

For Special Appellants	8
For Special Respondents	65
Modified....................................	6
Remanded	4
Withdrawn or struck off	5
Total...	88

27. The average duration of the Regular and Special Appeals disposed of during the year was 5 months and 22 days as against 4 months and 29 days in the preceding year.

28. It will be observed that the disposals (both Regular and Special Appeals) were in excess of the file, and that the balance at the end of the year was less than at the beginning. The disposals are 9 less than those of the previous year; but the difference is not material. The number of decisions cannot always be expected to be uniform, as it depends not only upon the period of the year during which the Appeals are received on the file but upon other causes, such as adjournments and remands for the trial of fresh issues or the taking of additional evidence. It may be remarked that there were 24 cases remanded during the year. The same causes account for the variation in the average delay in the disposal of appeals. It may also be observed that by the lamented death of Mr. C. Subbaraya Aiyer, the 3rd Judge, and the absence on furlough of Mr. Locke, the 2nd Judge, business in the Court was in some measure retarded.

29. The Appeal Court also disposed of 85 Civil Petitions during the year.

30. The total number of decrees executed wholly and partly by the Zillah and the Munsiffs' Courts during the year was 2,624 as against 2,849. Of these, the number executed by the Zillah Courts was 330.

31. The aggregate number of decrees pending execution at the close of the year under report was 1,919 as against 1,835 in the previous year. Of these, 228 were in the Zillah Courts and the remaining 1,691 in the Munsiffs' Courts.

32. The Institution fees collected by the Original and Appellate Courts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,726–0–9 and the Stamp Penalties to Rs. 12,503–2–5 making a total of Rupees 73,229–3–2, while the collections under these heads during the preceding year were Rs. 61,049–4–5½ and Rs. 14,204–1–6½ respectively making a total of Rs. 75,253–6–0.

33. The total expenditure on account of the Judicial Department during the year amounted to Rs. 61,851–10–9.

34. H. H. THE RAJAH'S COURT OF APPEAL :— At the close of the year 1061 there were in all 36 Special Appeals pending before His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal, including 30 received before the Regulation of 1057 and 6 subsequent to the said enactment. Six Special Appeals were received in 1062, making a total of 42. Of these two were decided in confirmation, and three in reversal or modification of the decrees of the Appeal Court, and two were dismissed for default. Thus at the close of the year under report there were 35 Special Appeals pending before His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35. The 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates' Courts entertained during the year under report 1,912 cases involving 4,259 persons which together with the 8 cases involving 23 persons received by transfer or on reference from other Courts and 63 cases involving 179 persons pending at the beginning of the year made a total of 1,983 cases involving 4,461 persons.

36. Of these 1,983 cases involving 4,461 persons, 19 cases involving 53 persons were transferred to other Courts. Thus there were 1,964 cases involving 4,408 persons for disposal.

37. Of these 1,964 cases involving 4,408 persons, 1,884 cases involving 4,106 persons were disposed of during the year under report leaving a balance of 80 cases involving 302 persons.

38. Out of the 302 persons 2 died during the year. Thus there was a balance of 80 cases involving 300 persons for the current year.

39. The District Magistrate of Anjikaimal entertained 24 cases involving 84 persons during the year which together with the 2 cases involving 2 persons received by transfer or on reference from other Courts amounted to 26 cases involving 86 persons. Of the 26 cases involving 86 persons 3 cases affecting 7 persons were transferred to other Courts. Thus there were 23 cases affecting 79 persons for disposal.

40. These 23 cases were all disposed of during the year under review.

41. The District Magistrate of Trichoor had 6 cases involving 9 persons which with the 9 cases affecting

26 persons received by transfer, commitment or on reference, amounted to 15 cases involving 35 persons.

42. These 15 cases affecting 35 persons were all disposed of during the year under report.

43. Thus it will be seen that the total number of cases disposed of by the Magistracy during the year under review was 1,922 cases involving 4,220 persons as against 2,048 cases affecting 4,232 persons in the previous year.

44. The persons tried by the Magistracy have been dealt with as shewn below :—

Convicted and punished	1,046
Acquitted and discharged........	1,818
Committed or referred...........	69
Otherwise disposed of	1,287
Total...	4,220

45. It will be seen from the above that the acquittals have been in the ratio of 43·08 per cent. as against 43·5 per cent. in the previous year.

46. The persons convicted by the Magistracy have been punished as follows :—

	No. of Persons.
Fined only	570
Whipped	75
Imprisoned only.....................	318
Imprisoned and fined	83
Total...	1,046

47. The subjoined table shows the number of appeals admitted and disposed of and the arrears left at

the commencement and close of the year under review in the two District Magistrates' Courts :—

Courts.	1062.									
	Pending.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court.	4	4	60	119	64	123	58	108	6	15
Trichoor Do. Do.	0	0	69	102	69	102	69	102	0	0
Total.	4	4	129	221	133	225	127	210	6	15

48. It will be seen from the above that 129 appeals affecting 221 persons were preferred to the District Magistrates from the decisions of the 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates. These together with the 4 appeals affecting 4 persons which were pending disposal in the Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court at the beginning of the year made a total of 133 appeals affecting 225 persons. Out of these, 127 appeals affecting 210 persons were disposed of during the year reported on as shewn below :—

	No. of Persons.
In cases rejected on perusal of appeal petitions and judgments	52
In cases in which after perusal of records, sentence was confirmed	100
In cases in which sentence was reduced.....	9
In cases in which sentence was reversed ...	49
Total...	210

49. Six appeals affecting 15 persons stood over for the current year and these were on the file of the Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court. The average

duration of a case in appeal was 30 days in the Anjikaimal and 7 days in the Trichoor District Magistrate's Court.

50. Twenty-eight cases affecting 58 persons were committed by the Magistrates to the Sessions Courts during the year under review as against 44 cases affecting 94 persons in the preceding year. These 28 cases affecting 58 persons and the 2 cases affecting 7 persons pending at the commencement of the year amounted to 30 cases affecting 65 persons. These were all disposed of during the year under report as shewn below:—

Courts.	1062.									
	Pending.		Committed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anjikaimal	0	0	14	35	14	35	14	35	0	0
Trichoor	2	7	14	23	16	30	16	30	0	0
Total...	2	7	28	58	30	65	30	65	0	0

51. The general result of the trials was as follows:—

28 persons or 43·07 per cent. were convicted and
35 or 53·8 per cent. were acquitted.

52. The sentences against 2 persons were referred to the Appeal Court for confirmation under Section 275 of Regulation II of 1059 by the Trichoor Sessions Court.

53. The 28 persons convicted by the Sessions Courts were punished as follows:—

2 were sentenced to death.
17 to rigorous imprisonment.
7 to imprisonment and fine.
2 to whipping.

54. The average duration of Sessions trials during the year under report was 3 days and 2 days in the

Anjikaimal and Trichoor Sessions Courts respectively as against 4 days and 3 days in the year previous.

55. Five Appeals affecting 7 persons were preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year under review as against 8 appeals affecting 9 persons in the previous year. These 5 appeals were all disposed of within the year with the result that the sentences in the lower Courts were confirmed in the case of 5 persons, and reversed in the case of 1 person and appeal was rejected in the case of the other persons.

56. The average duration of an appeal was 15 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 10 days in the Trichoor Sessions Court.

57. As Courts of Revision, the Sessions Courts entertained 23 applications for revision of sentences passed by the Magistrates which together with the one application pending at the commencement of the year, made a total of 24. Of this total 23 applications were disposed of during the year reported on and one left undisposed of on the file of the Trichoor Sessions Court.

58. Eight appeals affecting 9 persons were preferred to the Appeal Court during the year under report as against 11 appeals affecting 12 persons during the previous year. These, together with the one appeal affecting 2 persons pending at the commencement of the year gave a total of 9 appeals affecting 11 persons for disposal, of which 8 appeals affecting 10 persons were disposed of within the year as shewn below:—

	Persons.
Sentence confirmed..........	1
Do. Modified............	3
Do. Reversed............	4
Application rejected..........	2

1 appeal affecting 1 person stood over for the current year.

59. The average duration of an appeal disposed of by the Appeal Court during the year under report was 66 days.

60. As a Court of Reference, the Appeal Court disposed of 2 cases affecting 2 persons of whom one was sentenced to life imprisonment and the other died. The average duration of the above cases was 54 days.

61. As a Court of Revision, the Appeal Court received 27 applications for revision which together with the 12 pending at the commencement of the year, and 3 received on reference made a total of 42. Of this total, 19 were disposed of during the year under review, leaving a balance of 23 applications for the current year.

62. There were also 15 Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of during the year.

63. The Appeal Court also revised 215 Calendars received during the year under review.

64. In 11 cases proceedings were passed pointing out irregularities of law and procedure.

Jails.

65. There were 224 prisoners in the Jails of Ernakulam and Trichoor at the close of 1061 and 426 admissions during the year under report making a total of 650 prisoners. Of these 450 were judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine &c., 3 were released for good conduct and 2 on account of sickness; 1 escaped and 4 died leaving 190 at the end of the year.

66. Of the prisoners remaining 1 was under trial, 9 were civil debtors and 4 detained under remand by the Magistracy; the other 176 were convicts under sentence, as stated below :—

Rigorous imprisonment for life			28
Do.	do.	more than 7 years	37
Do.	do.	do. 2 years	38
Do.	do.	do. 6 months	28
Do.	do.	not more than 6 months	33
Simple imprisonment for not more than 6 months			12
		Total	176

67. The prisoners are now chiefly employed in the repairs and maintenance of the Public Roads.

68. The charges incurred for the maintenance of the Jails exclusive of the cost of the Medical Establishment and of medicines obtained from Europe amounted to Rs. 19,837—6—3, against Rs. 16,463—8—6 in the previous year as shewn below :—

Diet	Rs. 9,329—13—0
Clothing	„ 489—15—3
Guards, &c.	„ 4,229— 0—0
Repairs	„ 5,788—10—0
Total	Rs. 19,837— 6—3

69. The Sirkar Medical Officer reports that in the Jail Hospital at Ernacollum 122 cases were treated during the year and that there were no deaths. In the Trichoor Jail Hospital 90 cases were admitted and there were 4 deaths.

Police.

70. At the close of the year under report there was an increase of 8 Head Constables, 23 Constables and 12 Recruits over the strength of the Force establishment at its commencement. This increase is mainly due to the opening of certain outposts and the employment of additional officers and men to guard the Taluq Treasuries of Kanayanoor and Cochin.

71. Classified according to rank and pay, there were, excluding the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and the Drill Instructor :

Classification of rank and pay.

			Pay.	*Allowance.*
1	First Class Inspector on	Rs.	60	& 15
2	Second ,, ,,	,,	50	& 15
2	Third ,, ,,	,,	40	& 15
1	Fourth ,, ,,	,,	35	& 15
1	Fifth ,, ,,	,,	30	
1	Reserve Inspector	,,	35	
1	Sub-Inspector	,,	25	& 10
1	Do.	,,	25	
3	First Grade Head Constables on	,,	20 each	
14	Do. Do.	,,	15 ,,	
18	Second ,, ,,	,,	12 ,,	
22	Third ,, ,,	,,	10 ,,	
126	First Class Constables	,,	7 ,,	
191	Second ,, ,,	,,	6 ,,	
19	Recruits ,,	,,	5 ,,	

72. The subjoined table shows how the Force stood distributed at the end of the year :

Distribution.

Divisions.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Recruits	Total
Kanayanoor or A Division ...	1	0	8	45	0	54
Cochin ,, B do. ..	1	0	8	54	0	63
Codungaloor ,, C do. ...	1	0	2	15	0	18
Mukundapuram ,, D do. ...	1	0	9	49	0	59
Trichoor ,, E do. ...	1	0	8	44	0	53
Talapilly ,, F do. ...	1	1	9	52	0	63
Chittoor ,, G do. ...	1	1	7	40	0	49
Reserve ...	1	0	6	18	19	44
Total...	8	2	57	317	19	403

73. Leaving out the officers and men in the Reserve as well as all Orderlies and the Treasury Guards, the strength actually engaged in executive work, was composed only of 57 officers and 269 men. Hence the proportion of the Police to population was as 1 to 1,741·3 and to area as 1 to 4·1.

Ratio.

74. The annexed statement shows the principal castes into which the Force, including all grades, may be divided:—

Division into Castes.

Caste.	Superintendent.	Asst. Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Drill Instructor	Head Constables.	Constables.	Recruits.	Total.
East Indians	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Brahmins	...	...	2	...	...	6	7	1	16
Rajput	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mahrattas	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Elayathu	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nairs	...	...	4	1	...	40	220	12	277
Hindus of other castes	...	...	...	1	1	4	26	1	33
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	2	25
Mahomedans	...	...	..	...	...	3	42	3	48
Total...	1	1	8	2	1	57	317	19	406

75. The sanctioned strength of the Reserve is,

The Reserve.

1 Inspector.
2 First Grade Head Constables.
2 Second do. do.
2 Third do. do.
13 First Class Constables.
13 Second do. do.

But as vacancies in the executive have to be met from the Reserve, it was not maintained at its full strength throughout the year.

76. Out of the total of 406 men of all grades, composing the Force, 23 or 5·5 per cent. do not know to read and write; and of these 21 are Mahomedans.

Education.

77. Seventy-three men attended the Police School at Head-Quarters during the year of whom 8 passed the Station Officer's Test and 40 the Constable's.

Examinations in Drill exercise were held as usual.

78. During the year under review 53 men were enlisted as recruits.

Enlistment.

79. The post of Reserve Inspector having become vacant by resignation, a Hindu young man (a matriculate) employed in His Highness' High School was appointed to the vacancy.

Appointment.

80. One First Grade and 2 Third Grade Head Constables and 8 Second Class Constables were also newly entertained.

81. One Head Constable and 1 Constable died; two Head Constables resigned, one having been appointed Jailor at Trichoor and the other having obtained the situation of a clerk elsewhere; 4 Constables resigned, one because he did not care to remain in the Force and the rest because their health had failed. One Head Constable, 2 Constables and 1 Recruit deserted and 1 Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables were dismissed.

Casualties.

82. One Third Grade Head Constable and 1 First Class Constable were reduced to lower grades; 1 Third Grade Head Constable and 7 Constables were suspended; 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable, 6 Constables and 1 Recruit were dismissed; 1 Head Constable and 9 Constables were fined and 1 Constable was black-marked. Of the men dismissed 2 were Constables who were convicted as shown in the following para. It may, however, be observed that the punishments in the year under report were much less than in the year preceding.

Departmental punishments.

83. Under this head too there was some improvement in the year under review compared with the year preceding. In 1061 there were 10 Criminal prosecutions against the Police, 7 of which terminated in the convictions of 9 men who were implicated; while in 1062 there were only 6 Criminal prosecutions, of which 2 were under departmental orders, 1 by a private individual and 3 under the orders of the Magistracy. In 4 of these cases the police officers concerned were acquitted and in the remaining 2 both were only fined, one for a petty theft and the other for extortion.

Prosecutions against Police Officers.

84. One Third Class Inspector was promoted to Second Class.

Promotions.

1	First Gr. Hd. Con. to the grade of Sub-Inspector.			
1	do.	do.	to the grade of Hd. Con. drawing Rs. 20.	
3	Second Grade Head Constables to First Grade.			
12	Third	do.	do.	do. to Second Grade.
8	First Class Constables		to Third Grade.	
3	Second do.	do.	to do.	do.
49	do.	do.	do.	to First Class Constables.
40	Recruits to Constables.			

85. For meritorious services 1 Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 9 Constables received money rewards from the Government, while 1 First Class Constable was made a Third Grade Head Constable and 9 Constables promoted from 2nd to 1st Class for detective skill. One Head Constable and 7 Constables were awarded Good Marks also for detective skill, 1 Head Constable was awarded a Good Mark and 2 Constables promoted to First Class for proficiency in Ball practice. Another Constable was promoted to the First Class for exemplary good conduct since joining the Force.

Rewards.

86. New Station Houses were built at Patticaud and Pazhayanoor and were taken charge of by the Police during the year.

Station Houses.

87. Out-posts were opened at the Nelliampathies in the Chittoor, Krishna Menon's Athani in the Talapilly, and at Iyikal, Cumbalangy and Chellanam in the Cochin taluqs. The strength at each of these Out-posts does not exceed 4 Constables except at the Nelliampathies where there is 1 Head Constable as well. Except at Cumbalangy comfortable quarters were provided for the men. Sanction was accorded for the necessary building at Cumbalangy the construction of which will soon be commenced.

Out-posts.

88. Hitherto the Police had to guard only the Treasury at Kodungalore but during the year under report the guarding of the Taluq Treasuries at Muttancherry and Ernacollum was also made over to them. The guard consists of 1 Head Constable and 6 Constables.

Treasury Guards.

89. The following table shows the number and nature of the processes executed by the Police during the year under review as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Processes.

Year	Arrest Warrants.		Search Warrants.		Distress Warrants.		Summonses.		Other Processes.		Total.	
	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.
1061	1,311	1,349	165	174	14	14	7,542	7,542	1,335	1,342	10,367	10,421
1062	1,309	1,379	119	148	11	11	8,033	8,033	1,396	1,421	10,928	10,992

90. The number of violent and unnatural deaths reported to the Police during the year will be seen from the following table :—

Violent and unnatural Deaths.

CAUSES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
Murder	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Culpable Homicide	2	2	3	1	4	4	8
Suicides	15	1	7	0	16	7	23
Found dead "causes unknown".........	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Drinking	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Neglect or Destitution..	61	4	20	2	65	22	87
Accidental Deaths......	39	21	18	17	60	35	95
Total..	120	28	50	20	148	70	218

91. Of the 23 persons who committed suicide, 11 died by hanging, 6 by taking poison, and 6 by drowning. Of the accidental deaths 70 were by drowning, 1 by the goring of an elephant, 1 by snake bite, 14 by falls from trees and 9 from other causes, such as by fire, explosion of gunpowder, fall of trees, &c.

92. There were 42 cases of accidental fires in which 149 houses were burnt and property to the value of Rs. 14,726-7-6 is reported to have been destroyed.

Accidental Fires.

93. There were 943 cases reported direct to the Police and 375 referred to the Police by the Magistracy making a total of 1,318 cases. Of these 991 were disposed of, while 154 were pending investigation before the Magistracy and 173 before the Police at the end of the year.

Criminal Statistics.

94. Taking all offences, whether cognizable or non-cognizable, the detective results of the year under report were as follow:—

Detection.

Cases reported	1,318
Of which referred as false	532
Balance	786
Detected	419
Percentage	53·3
Arrested	1,092
Convicted	629
Percentage	57·6
Property lost .... Rupees	31,645
Recovered	13,545
Percentage	42·7

95. Comparing the work of the two districts for 1061 and 1062 the detective results stand as shown below:—

Districts.	Year.	Cases. Reported.	Cases. Detected.	Cases. Percentage.	Persons. Arrested.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Percentage.	Property. Lost.	Property. Recovered.	Property. Percentage.
Anjikaimal	1061	568	319	56·1	841	471	56·1	13,424	3,566	26·5
	1062	482	247	51·3	680	370	54·4	15,894	3,875	30·6
Trichoor	1061	303	161	53·1	463	275	60·7	8,897	1,348	15·1
	1062	304	172	56·5	412	259	62·8	15,751	9,670	61·3
Total ...	1061	871	480	55·1	1294	747	57·7	22,321	4,914	22·0
	1062	786	419	53·3	1069	629	57·6	31.645	13,545	52·7

96. The graver kinds of crime will now be noticed.

Murder.

97. Four Cases were reported besides 6 that remained undisposed of at the commencement of the year. There were thus 10 cases implicating 13 persons. Of these 3 cases were found on trial to be culpable homicides, 1 was struck off as false, 1 referred as false was awaiting the orders of the Magistrate and 3 were under Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 2 cases against 2 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, and convictions were obtained in both—the prisoners being sentenced to be hanged.

Culpable Homicide.

98. There were 5 cases reported in 1062 and 2 were pending at the commencement of the year. These together with the 3 cases of murder found on trial to be culpable homicides, make a total of 10. Of these 1 was referred and struck off as false; 2 cases in which 3 persons

were concerned were discharged by the Magistrate; 1 was under trial before the Magistrate and 1 under Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 5 cases against 8 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, and all the prisoners in these cases were convicted.

99. Twenty-three cases were dealt with by the Police, including the 9 that remained undisposed of at the commencement of the year. Of these 2 were found on trial to be robbery; 10 were struck off as false; 4 referred as false were pending before the Magistrate; 2 were discharged for want of evidence by the Magistrate and 2 were under Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 3 cases were committed to the Sessions Court; of which 1 case against 3 persons ended in conviction, while the other 2 involving 13 persons resulted in acquittal. The percentage of convictions was 33·3; of property recovered 19·0: and of persons convicted to arrested 13·0.

Dacoities.

100. Seventy-three cases were reported during the year which together with 14 pending at its commencement and 2 reported as dacoity but subsequently found to be robbery made a total of 89. Of these 51 were struck off as false, 11 referred as false were awaiting the orders of the Magistrate and 6 were under police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 21 cases against 37 persons were charged before the Magistrate of which 12 cases against 22 persons terminated in conviction and 9 involving 15 persons in acquittal. Of the cases charged 57·1 per cent. ended in conviction; 59·4 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted and 1·4 per cent. of the property lost was recovered.

Robbery.

101. One hundred and thirty-eight cases were pending at the commencement of the year and 196 were reported during the year, making a total of 334 cases. Of these 101 were struck off as false; 38 referred as false were awaiting the orders of the Magistrate and 137 were under Police investigation at the end of the year. The remaining 58 cases were charged against 102 persons; and of these 37 cases against 58 persons ended in conviction; 17 cases against 35 persons in acquittal; and 4 cases against 9 persons were under trial before the Magistrate at the close of the year. Of the cases and persons charged the percentage of convictions were 63·7 and 56·8 respectively. Property worth Rs. 16,918 was lost; of which Rs. 4,986 or 29·4 per cent. was recovered.

House-breaking.

102. Fifty-seven cases were reported during the year which together with the 30 that remained undisposed of at its commencement made a total of 87. Of these 39 cases were referred and struck off. as false; 10 referred as false were awaiting the orders of the Magistrate, and 15 were under Police investigation at the close of the year. The remaining 23 cases in which 49 persons were concerned were charged; and of these 12 against 26 persons ended in conviction; 10 against 22 persons resulted in acquittal; and 1 against 1 person was under trial at the close of the year. Of the cases charged 52·1 per cent. terminated in conviction; 53·0 per cent. of the persons charged were convicted and 35·1 per cent. of the property lost was recovered.

Cattle Theft.

103. One hundred and eighty-seven cases were pending at the commencement of the year and 583 were reported during the year, total 770 cases. Of these 263 were referred

Ordinary Thefts.

and struck off as false; and 106 referred as false remained undisposed of before the Magistrate, while 94 were under Police investigation when the year closed. The remaining 307 cases in which 463 persons were concerned were charged. Of these 232 cases against 302 persons terminated in conviction; 62 against 137 ended in acquittal; and 13 against 24 persons were under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction was 75·5; 65·2 per cent. of the persons charged were convicted and of 9,634 Rupees' worth of property lost, Rs. 6168 or 64·0 per cent. was recovered.

Cases referred by the Magistracy.

104. Three hundred and seventy-five cases of which 71 were non-cognizable, were referred by the Magistrates to the Police and of these 168 or 44·8 per cent. were dismissed as false.

Cases referred by the Police.

105. Six hundred and eighty-eight cases, including the 156 that were awaiting the orders of the Magistrates at the end of 1061, were referred as false by the Police during the year under report for the orders of the Magistrates. Of these 562 were struck off and 126 remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

106. Ten cases referred as false by the Police were tried by the Magistrates on their own motion. Of these 9 were found on trial to be false and 1 ended in conviction.

107. One hundred and ninety-two cases charged by the Police as true were found on trial to be false by the Courts.

Old offenders re-convicted.

108. During the year 27 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment as against 24 in the previous year.

109. Two prisoners escaped from Police custody and both were re-captured. Of these one was a convicted prisoner and the other was under Police investigation.

Escape of Prisoners.

110. The Police Sheet started in 1059 (1883-84) was continued during the year under report.

Police Sheet.

111. All the Police Stations were visited by the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent on one or more occasions as the requirements of each Station called for.

Inspections.

Sources of Revenue.

112. The bulk of the Land Revenue derived by this Government being based on permanent assessments fixed about 30 years ago, there is little room for fluctuation under this head. The only changes arise from the greater or less extent of rice cultivation carried on in the Trichoor Lake and reclaimed lands newly brought under cultivation.

Land Revenue.

113. In the year under report, the assessments upon new cultivation yielded an increased income as compared with the previous year, but there was a serious falling off in the operations on the Trichoor Lake owing to an unfavourable season. The net revenue was therefore Rs. 6,51,294-1-4 against Rs. 6,52,303-3-0 in 1061 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,009-1-8.

114. The Revenue contributed by each of the several Taluqs is shown below:—

Cochin	Rs.	86,308—15— 9
Kanayanoor	"	73,792—10— 0
Mukundapuram	"	1,13,664— 4— 6
Trichoor	"	1,32,987—14— 5
Talapilly	"	1,37,195—13— 9
Chittoor	"	1,07,344— 6—11
	Total Rs...	6,51,294— 1— 4

115. The Coffee Estates 18 in number on the Nelliampathy Hills extend over an area of 7,890 acres of which 3,014 acres are under cultivation. The quit rent derived from these estates amounts to Rs. 9,201—9—2 annually. From the returns received, it appears that the out-turn of Coffee for the year 1886 was lbs. 252$\frac{1}{10}$ per acre against lbs. 334½ in the previous year, and the total cost of cultivation was Rs. 76—12—2 per acre against Rs. 71—8—0.

Customs.

116. The Customs revenue is regulated by the Interportal Trade Convention and amounts to Rupees 1,11,186-8-2, against Rs. 1,10,527-4-4 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 659-3-10. The amount received from the British Government under the guarantee was Rs. 1,06,929-8-0 and the balance of Rs. 4,257-0-2 represents the receipts at the Sirkar Ports.

117. From the returns furnished by the Superintendent of Customs it appears that 95 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 68,055$\frac{229}{325}$ entered inwards and cleared outwards at the Ports of Narakkal and Malipuram during the year as compared with 112 vessels and 72,339 tons respectively in 1061.

118. The Port dues collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,859-2-0 against Rs. 5,763-5-0 in the previous year.

119. The Abkari Farm for the year under report was purchased at public auction for Rs. 74,915-3-6 against Rs. 64,864-11-5 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 10,050-8-1. The result was due to more active competition. The Opium Farm produced the sum of Rs. 19,390-13-4; the same as was realized in 1061, the Farm having been sold in 1060 for a continuous period of three years.

Abkari and Opium.

120. The proceeds from the sale of salt at the several banksalls amounted to Rs. 3,03,270-7-7, which is greater by Rs. 6,196-8-10 than the amount realized in 1061. It must, however, be observed that the income from salt in 1060 was as high as Rs. 3,23,614-3-4 and that consequently the revenue has not yet recovered its normal position.

Salt.

Registration of Deeds.

121. The total number of documents registered during the year in the six Registry Offices of the State was 17,746 of which 19 were Wills, 17,209 or 96·97 per cent. related to immoveable property and 518 or 2·91 per cent. to moveable property. In the preceding year the registrations numbered 18,289.

122. The number presented for registration in the year under review gives an average of about 1,478 per month or nearly 48 per day.

123. The total value of the deeds registered amounted to Rs. 61,95,059-12-7 distributed as follows:

Cochin	Registry Office	......Rs.	10,88,037—12—10
Kanayanoor	do.	...... „	9,11,960—15— 2
Mukundapuram	do.	...... „	10,79,618—11— 2
Trichoor	do.	...... „	8,18,177—12— 6
Talapilly	do.	...... „	11,99,683— 4— 4
Chittoor	do.	...... „	10,97,581— 4— 4
		Total Rs..	61,95,059—12— 7

124. The average value of each document was Rs. 349—1—6 and the largest values were registered in the Talapilly and Chittoor Districts. According to another classification the number of documents and their values appear as follows:—

There were 5,580	deeds not exceeding			....	Rs.	50
2,968	„	above Rs.	50	and not exceeding	„	100
6,669	„	„	100	do.	„	500
1,404	„	„	500	do.	„	1,000
989	„	„	1,000	do.	„	5,000
81	„	„	5,000	do.	„	10,000
25	„	„	10,000	do.	„	20,000
3	„	„	20,000	do.	„	30,000
10	„	„	30,000	do.	„	50,000
2	„	„	50,000	do.	„	100,000
15	„	of undefined value.				
17,746						

125. The amount of fees collected and the number of documents registered in each office are hereunder specified:—

	Documents.		*Fees.* Rs. A. P.
Cochin	2,868	—	4,506—11 — 0
Kanayanoor........	3,305	—	4,528— 1 — 0
Mukundapuram	3,111	—	5,061— 2 — 0
Trichoor	3,194	—	4,040— 7 — 0
Talapilly	3,940	—	4,800—11 — 0
Chittoor	1,328	—	2,889— 7 — 0
Total...	17,746	—	25,826— 7 — 0

126. It will be observed that the largest number of documents registered was at Talapilly and the highest amount of fees realised was at Mukundapuram.

127. Seventy-two documents were refused registration, of which one by the order of the Huzoor Registrar and eight by that of the Zillah Courts were admitted to Registry.

128. One hundred and seven documents were registered under penalties under Sections 15 and 22 of the Registration Regulation. Eighty general and ninety special Powers of Attorney were attested by the Registrar. One hundred and twenty-one copies of Registered documents were forwarded to other District Offices under Section 53 of the Regulation, in consequence of the property being situated in more than one District.

129. The documents registered at private residences numbered 195 or 8 less than in the previous year.

130. The number of applications received at District Offices for copies of documents and for making searches was 622, being nearly the same as in 1061.

131. The number of unclaimed documents at the end of the year was 936.

Education.

132. A great progressive movement has been made during the year to meet the demand for an extension of Middle School education, by opening in the High School an additional division of the Upper Fourth Class, and by adding to each of the three District Schools of Trichoor, Chittoor and Kunnamkulam Lower Fourth Classes, as the first step towards raising those institutions to the Middle School Standard. The attendance in these three newly opened classes is not as great as was expected, there being only 49 boys in all. In another School, namely that at Irinjalakuda, an advance has been made by the opening of a Third Class, thus raising the school to the same standard as that at Mattancherry.

133. On the register of this institution, there were 536 boys at the end of 1061; 112 admissions and 45 re-admissions in 1062, making a total of 693, of whom 157 removals being deducted, there remained, at the end of the year under report, 536 boys. This is exactly the same number as last year; more cannot be accommodated conveniently and in fact many of the classes are already over-crowded. The alternative of establishing a District School at Ernakulam will soon force itself upon the attention of this Government.

The High School.

134. Of the 112 new admissions, 73 were beginners, from Ernakulam; 8 came from the Sirkar District Schools; 4 from Sirkar Aided Schools; 2 from Cochin Town Schools; 21 from distant schools and Colleges and 4 students have pursued private study. It will be observed that the District Schools which formerly sent about 20, now send only 8. The boys who would have

come from Trichoor, Kunnamkulam or Chittoor, now remain there in the newly opened Lower Fourth Classes, and they may be expected to join the High School after two years, when they will have passed the Middle School Examination, and swell the numbers of the Fifth Class instead of the Lower Fourth.

135. The following table shows the numbers in each Class of the High School:—

		1061	1062
College Classes	VIII	20	26
	VII	25	30
High School	VI	41	37
	V *A & B* Divisions	34	29
Middle School	Upper IV *A & B* Divisions	40	55
	Lower IV *A & B* Do.	47	43
	III *A, B & C* Do.	89	87
Lower School	II *A & B* Divisions	60	55
	I *A & B* Do.	60	54
Primary School	Upper Preparatory	30	30
	Lower Preparatory	30	30
Vernacular	Upper Vernacular	31	29
	Lower Vernacular	29	31
	Total...	536	536

136. There is an increase in the College Classes, and regarding the others the remark made last year may be repeated that all are full except the Fifth, where the Divisions fell off in numbers. The Upper Fourth became so large that it was formed into two divisions, both pretty full.

137. The average age of all the boys was over 14 years, and the average daily attendance nearly 89½ per cent. against 90 per cent. in the previous year.

138. The principal castes or denominations into which the boys are divided are given below:—

Caste or Religion.		1062.
Ambalavasis		12
Brahmins		123
Christians.	English Church	20
	Roman do.	104
	Syrian do.	18
Eluvans		6
Elayathus		1
Jews		2
Konkanies		19
Kshatrias		4
Mahomedans		11
Nanjanadans		11
Nayadus		2
Pandi Sudras		4
Sudras		191
Vellalars		6
Vysias		2
	Total..	536

139. The usual School examinations in all the classes and divisions took place at the end of 1886, to decide the prizes in the various classes for that year, and the corresponding half yearly examination was also held in January 1887. On the re-opening of the school in January 1887, the special class examinations were held, in which the divisions of the main classes were taken together in order to regulate the promotions.

140. The public examinations have next to be noted. Thirty-three students went up for the M. S. Examination, of whom 5 passed in the first class, 13 in the second and 5 in the third; while there were 10 failures. This result is better than that of the previous year, 69 per cent. having passed out of the total number that appeared.

Middle School Examination.

141. Thirty boys appeared for this Examination, of whom 2 passed in the first class and 21 in the second, and 7 failed. The percentage of passes in this case was 76, which shows that our Fifth Class keeps up fairly with the Fifth Classes in the Schools of the Presidency.

Fifth Class Comparative Examination.

142. Thirty-one students were sent up for this Examination. Nine passed in the first class and 16 in the second; and 6 failed. The percentage of the successful candidates was 80·6—a result which is favourable as compared with the general out-turn which was 34 per cent. for the whole Presidency. Of the students who passed, 15 entered the College Class, 9 ceased their studies and left the school, and those who failed, remained in Class VI for another year's work.

Matriculation.

143. For this Examination, 20 students went up from the Senior Class of whom 8 passed in the second class, and 12 failed. The examination was very severe, and the High School fared badly in common with many other kindred institutions. However, the percentage of passes here was 40, while the general average of the Presidency was 36. The Stipendiary Scholarship was not allotted, as no F. A. succeeded in obtaining a first class pass. Five of those who succeeded joined the B. A. Classes in Madras and 3 obtained employment.

F. A. Examination.

144. Of the old scholars of the High School, four took their B. A. Degree in 1887, namely:—

B. A. Results.

Paruvakat Narayana Menon.
L. K. Ramaswami Iyer.
Menakath Gopala Menon.
L. R. Viswanatha Iyer.

The five noted below passed in the Language Branch of the B. A. Examination:—

Thekkedath Achyuta Menon.
Rama Devaraja Iyer.
Narayana Gopala Krishna Iyer.
C. Subramanya Iyer.
Thomas Verghese.

Another former student, Mullayil Kunju Krishna Panikkar has graduated in Law.

Two of the Bachelors of Arts namely, Manikath Sankara Menon and L. R. Viswanatha Iyer, were sent up with Sirkar Scholarships to be trained at the Teacher's College for a year.

145. With the beginning of 1062, a complete change was made in the financial arrangements of the High School. In former years, the sums accruing from fees, fines and sales of books or stationery were carried to the School account and the money was employed in re-stocking the Book Depôt or providing School requisites. Now the whole proceeds from fees, fines and sales are paid monthly direct into the Treasury. But to meet contingent expenses, a sum of Rs. 500 is placed in the hands of the Director as a floating balance.

Finances.

146. The following abstract statements exhibit the receipts and expenditure of the High School and

Director's Office for the year, exclusive of structural works which will appear under the head of "Public Works."

RECEIPTS.

Actual credits to the Sirkar from the School.

By fees and fines in 1062	4,810—1— 6
„ sale of Books &c.	2,254—6—11
Total..	7,064—8— 5

EXPENDITURE.

To drafts for pay of Establishment....	24,059—14—7
„ payment for Books etc	2,013— 0—8
„ „ Repairs	190— 2—2
„ of monthly contingent Bills	654— 4—0
Total... Rs.	26,017— 5—5

147. A comparison of the totals of these statements shows that the State pays about three-fourths and the public about one-fourth of the expenses of the High School. Three years ago, the public contribution was one-seventh; last year it was one-fifth and this year it is about one-fourth.

148. A very large increase is noticeable under the head of fees, which has arisen partly from a larger number of pupils in the upper classes, but chiefly from the enhanced fees charged.

149. The sales of books amount to about a third of the whole stock and the opening of new classes in the District Schools will most likely increase the sales. The depreciation in the value of the rupee greatly increases the expense of books obtained from England, and whenever practicable, books purchased in India, have been substituted; but this can at present be done only to a small extent.

District Schools.

150. The year 1062 has been marked by the opening in the District Schools at Trichoor, Chittoor and Kunnamkulam of Lower Fourth Classes as the first step towards raising these three Schools to the Middle School Standard; and by the addition, at Irinjalakuda, of a Third Class thereby raising that School to an equality with Mattancherry. The state of the several District Schools, as reported on by the Director, is given below:—

151. Trichoor:—This School has made the greatest advance numerically; and it stands also well in discipline, and in the Inspector's returns. The attendance has been regular and steady showing an average of 91 per cent. of the scholars in daily attendance, which is better by one point than last year's percentage. The lower classes are full and the large number of little boys makes the average age of the whole school only 10 years. Next year, in consequence of the intended opening of an Upper Fourth Class, it will probably rise a little higher. No boys were sent up in this year to the High School, as all who were able to continue their studies beyond the Third Class entered the newly formed Lower Fourth there, and it will not be until these boys pass their Middle School Examination in 1888-89 that Trichoor will again be a feeder to the Ernakulam School Classes. The results of the inspection were good.

152. Chittur:—Here too there has been an increase in numbers of 16, and the staff of Masters has been strengthened by the appointment of C. V. Subramanya Iyer, a B. A. of 1886, who was appointed to Class III. The Lower Fourth Class was opened with only 13 boys, a number too small to make the class even approximately remunerative, but it is hoped that in time the numbers

will increase. The attendance of the boys appears to be unusually good as the returns show over 95 per cent. as attending daily, a percentage which exceeds that of last year. The average age of the 149 boys is 11 years. No boys were sent up to the High School in consequence of the opening of the Lower Fourth Class. The marks gained at the inspection examination were, on the whole, better than those of the previous year, and the Inspector reports that the school is in fair order.

153. KUNNAMKULAM:—In this school there is a decrease of 3 at the end of the year, the number of boys being 180. The average attendance too has a little fallen off, being 85 per cent. of the boys, while last year it was 89. The average age is 13. The Lower Fourth Class was opened with only 12 boys, a much smaller number than was promised when the opening of the classes was under consideration. Both in this school and in Chittoor the opening of Fourth Classes must be considered as an experiment, which must fairly be tried for two years at least, and it will then be seen whether the people are both able and willing to support these classes which they so urgently asked for. This school stands highest in the inspection examination.

154. MATTANCHERRY:—Of the two second grade District Schools, Mattancherry claims first attention,as it is both larger and also shows better results than the other. The numbers have risen from 137 to 144, and the average daily attendance is 120 which is nearly 86 per cent. of the boys on the rolls. The average age is 12. This school has sent up 7 to the High School in the year; of these 2 were able to enter the Lower Fourth, 4 were fit for Class III, and the other for a lower class. The classes are still a little below the standard, but the Inspection returns show a decided improvement over those of last year.

155. IRINJALAKUDA:—In this school the large rise of numbers, viz., 53 which was recorded last year has been succeeded by a decrease of 30, notwithstanding the opening of a higher class, class III; and there were only 8 boys ready to take advantage of this extension of the school. The numbers at the beginning of the year were 129 and at the end 99, with an average daily attendance of 97 which gives 87 per cent. nearly. The result of the Inspection examination is unfavourable, and the percentages secured by the classes are the lowest in the record.

156. AIDED SCHOOLS:—The Grant-in-aid School at Tripoonithurah continues its useful work affording instruction to a little under 100 boys at a cost to the State of only Rs. 284-8-0. At the commencement of the year there were five classes, Class III being the highest and a Vernacular Class the lowest. The Vernacular Class having since decreased in numbers it was incorporated with the Preparatory and the Sirkar grant was slightly diminished. At present the Manager draws only Rs. 22½ out of the sanctioned maximum of Rs. 30 per mensem. At the close of 1062 there were 84 boys in the four classes. Four pupils from this School were admitted to the High School.

157. PALACE SCHOOL:—This small but very important School has still Mr. P. Sankaranarayana Chettiar M. A., as its Head Master who is assisted by three other Masters. There are two junior assistants in the establishment, but the services of both of them are lent to the "Patasala," Sanskrit School, to assist there under the directions of H. H. the First Prince. Seven of the Princes now attend the Palace School, namely H. H. the Third Prince in Class A; H. H. the Sixth Prince in Class B; Their Highnesses the 8th and 9th Princes in Class C; and Their Highnesses the 4th, 5th and 7th Princes in Class D. The

Senior Tutor's report shows that a considerable amount of reading has been completed during the year in all the Classes. The studies of H. H. the Third Prince in Class A have included a play of Shakespeare (the Merchant of Venice), one of Forster's Essays, a work of De Quincey and other studies in English, Ancient History, Physical Geography, Physics and Physiology have also been studied; a course in fact pretty nearly on a level with that of an F. A. student. His Highness' health has not allowed very continuous application. H. H. the Sixth Prince, in Class B, has been reading two of Macaulay's Essays; Poems by Cowper, Goldsmith and Gray, together with Physics, History and Mathematics, a course which is about equal to the Matriculation Curriculum. Their Highnesses the 8th and 9th Princes were studying the Matriculation Text for 1887 and other selected English writings, with History, Science and Mathematics nearly up to the level of the Matriculation Class. It is hoped that next year H. H. the 9th Prince will easily master the subjects for the Matriculation Examination. In Class D, Their Highnesses the 4th, 5th and 7th Princes are working at a course nearly concurrent with that of our Fourth Classes and the Tutor reports that the progress of these Princes has been satisfactory.

158. SANSKRIT PALACE SCHOOL OR "PATASALA."—The younger Princes of the Royal Family, some of whom once attended the Palace School are now taught in the "Patasala" where, under the guidance of H. H. the First Prince, they study not only Sanskrit, but receive elementary instruction in English also. The numerical strength of the School has increased from 21 last year to 25 during the year under report, and the average daily attendance has been 23. Two Examinations, one half yearly and another annual, were held during the year

both in English and Sanskrit; and two additional English classes had to be opened owing to the difference of standard which was found to exist among the students. To meet the increase of work owing to the addition of classes a new teacher has been added to the Establishment.

159. Sanskrit.—The Sanskrit Pandit has been working in the High School now for one year and a half, and the study of the language is certainly making progress, though slowly. There are 57 students of Sanskrit in the High School 46 of whom are in the Fourth Classes and 11 in the High School and College Class. In the Higher Classes, only those boys who had previously made Sanskrit a subject of study would have any chance of passing the University Examinations in Sanskrit; and these were but few. As years pass on, a much larger number of Sanskrit students will be found in the Upper Classes. In the District Schools too it is intended to introduce Sanskrit.

160. Total Strength of the Schools.—The number of students in all the Schools of the State, exclusive of the Palace and aided Schools, at the close of the year was 1,386 against 1,342 at the end of the previous year. This increase is chiefly among the Hindus who sent 78 boys above the number in 1061. The increase of Mahomedans was only 8, and of Jews 3, while there was a falling off of 45 among the Christians. Distributed under the four chief religious denominations the total number consisted of:—

938	Hindus,
412	Christians,
29	Mahomedans, and
7	Jews.
1,386	

161. Teaching Staff.—The teaching staff of the Educational Department was composed of 71 Masters, of whom 6 are Graduates; 11 First in Arts; 30 Matriculates; 11 who have passed the Fourth and Fifth Grades; 1 otherwise specially qualified; and 12 ungraded. It will be seen that there is an increase to the number of Graduates and F. A.s and a decrease in the ungraded teachers.

162. Other Schools.—Besides the High School and District Schools under the direct control of the Director of Education, there are in every Taluq, Ashans or native teachers appointed for imparting Elementary Sanskrit and Malayalam Education; Sanskrit Pandits at Trichoor for giving instruction in the higher branches of study; and a Hebrew teacher for the special use of the Jews at Cochin. The mode of instruction is somewhat on the old pyal school system and cannot be said to be satisfactory. The subject of introducing an improved method and extending elementary education to the Proverthies and Villages under more efficient management, is engaging the attention of the Government. A Convent School under a Carmalite Missionary, for secular education, was established at Ernakulam during the year and receives a Sirkar Grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 per mensem. The total number of pupils on the roll was 77 and the average daily attendance 49. Considering the short period it has been in existence, the school must be said to be working very satisfactorily.

163. Libraries.—The following Public Libraries and Reading Rooms receive Grants-in-aid from the Sirkar on the recommendation of the Director of

Education or of the local District Officers, the maximum grant being equivalent to the amount of private subscriptions :—

Ernakulam, maximum	Rs.	20	per month.
Cochin, ...	,,	12	do.
Trichoor, ...	,,	20	do.
Chittoor, ...	,,	12	do.
Kunnamkulam, ...	,,	8½	per Quarter.

164. A Reference Library was opened in connection with the High School and various standard and useful works of reference which were selected by Mr. D. M. Cruikshank, were purchased and placed in the School in charge of a Librarian.

165. It is intended to pass a set of Rules for Grants-in-aid and publish them in the Government Gazette, in order that the public may avail themselves of the concession offered, more freely and extensively.

166. Scholarship :—Since the opening of the Agricultural College at Madras the Sirkar has been willing to grant a scholarship to any student desirous to join it; but none came forward to claim it. This year, (1063) one Ramalinga Vadhyar volunteered to enter the College and was sent as a Sirkar stipendiary student.

Public Works.

167. In the year under report, works of considerable magnitude and importance were undertaken and completed. Upwards of Rs. 55,000 was expended in extending and perfecting the Irrigation works at Moolathurai in the Chittoor District, which have tended greatly to advance the prosperity of the country and have proved an inestimable boon to the agricultural population. The important Ghaut Road leading to the Nelliampathy Hills was extended and great progress was made in the outright repair of the Road from Trichoor to Vaniampara. About 295 miles of Road were maintained throughout the year in fair order, at an average cost of Rs. 112 per mile.

168. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,79,764–4–10 against Rs. 3,55,139–4–4 in the previous year, showing an excess of Rs. 24,625–0–6. Of this amount, Rs. 2,12,143–10–1 was on works executed by the D. P. W.; and the balance of Rs. 1,67,620–10–9 on those carried out through the agency of the District Officers.

169. The cost of the works executed through the medium of the Engineer's Department is represented under the following heads:—

Buildings (Original)	Rs.	22,609—12— 2
do. (Repairs)	„	374—10— 0
Bridges (Original)	„	10,994— 0— 5
do. (Repairs)	„	6,047— 4—11
Roads and Communications (Original)	„	12,487—12—11
do. (Repairs)	„	29,361— 0— 0
Canals	„	3,354— 5— 6
Maintenance	„	35,517— 4— 0
Irrigation (Original)	„	29,810—13— 3
do. Repairs	„	19,247—14—11
Miscellaneous (Original)	„	11,672— 9— 2
do. (Repairs)	„	1,869— 5— 6
Emergent works (Original)	„	4,465— 5— 0
do. (Repairs)	„	12,269— 4—11
Contingent Expenses	„	12,061—14— 5
Total...	Rs.	2,12,143—10 1

170. The following new or original works were under progress at the beginning of the year:—

BUILDINGS:—

Central portion of the new (Huzur) Government Public Offices, Ernakulam:—The doors and windows have been placed in position and the masonary of the lower floor completed to the level of the wall plates. The greater part of the woodwork for the roof (Teak), the joists for the upper floor and the door and window shutters have been prepared.

Wadakancherry new Munsiff's Court:—The whole of the masonry was completed, and the wood-work of the roof fitted up. Owing to the great demand for the Basel Mission tiles, the order could not be executed until the end of August. In the meantime, as a protection from the rain of the S. W. Monsoon, the building had to be thatched with cadjans, when the plastering work was commenced.

New Police Station at Pattikad:—The building was completed and handed over for occupation.

Assistant Resident's Bungalow, Bolghatty:—Although this Bungalow was completed last year, some *extra* works have been undertaken including an *extra* back staircase and boarding to the Verandah roof, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS:—

Road from Kuipallam junction to Vellum road, Ernakulam.—The length of this road is 4 miles, 5 furlongs and 55 yards. The bridges and culverts were completed and the road opened for traffic during the year.

Malayatoor Road, 1st section. Length 2 miles, 3 furlongs and 33 yards.—About two-thirds of this road have been completed with the bridges and culverts. All work had to be stopped during the S. W. Monsoon.

Irrigation Works :—

Widening Moolathuray Irrigation Canal from Valakapara to Pattikulam.—The work of widening this portion of the canal (7 miles, 6 furlongs) was resumed during the hot weather and the work completed before the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon.

Cuipully Bund :—

By the construction of this bund to keep out salt water &c., a large area of land will be cultivated with paddy. A length of 600 feet of bund was completed with rough stone revetment wall on the northern or more exposed face of the Embankment, and the whole of the bund widened by 5 feet and raised an extra foot in height. All work had to be stopped during the monsoon months.

171. The following new works were commenced during the year under report :—

Bridges :—

Constructing eleven bridges on the Bandythavalam road across the Moolathuray Irrigation Canal.—Ten of these Bridges were completed with old Iron rails for Girders and Teak timber platforms. The remaining one could not be finished before water was required in the Canal for Irrigation.

A similar bridge was constructed across the Canal on the Branch Road leading to Pattancherry Village.

New Iron Girders and flooring plates for the West Arattupola Bridge on the Kunnamkulam Road—Trichoor District:—A bund was placed across the river during the dry months, the water baled out and the foundations of this Bridge thoroughly examined. One of the masonry piers was found to be defective and had to be partly pulled down and re-built. The old timber platform was then removed, the large

granite girder stones fixed and the Iron girders and flooring placed in position and rivetted. The Bridge was completed and opened for traffic before the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon.

New Iron Girders for the Shoriar River Bridge–Trichoor District:—Owing to the Vaniampara Road being under outright repair there was some difficulty experienced in dragging these heavy girders to the site of the work which is situated on the eastern side of the Kutheran Ghaut. In consequence of the delay, the girders could not be fixed in position before the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon. The granite girder stones were got ready and the girders will be fitted up as soon as there is a break in the monsoon or early in the ensuing year.

New Bridge on the Luckady Road of 20 feet span—Talapilly District:—This bridge was taken in hand and completed before the commencement of the S.W. Monsoon.

New Padoor Bridge on the 14th mile of the Palayanoor Road—Talapilly District:—This bridge was completed with old Iron rails for girders and timber platforms.

COMMUNICATIONS:—

Triprayar Road—Trichoor District:—The estimate for this road amounting to Rs. 20,000 sanctioned in February includes an 18 feet unmetalled road from Triprayar Boundary (British Frontier) to Cherpu Village joining the Kaniamangalam Road at the 5th Mile from Trichoor (length of road 7 miles 56·92 chains), also a 16 feet road from Payoor Bridge (across the navigation canal) to the Chenanchira Bund (length 65·5 chains), and a 9 feet road intended for the annual religious processions, branching from

Cochavalloor to the 9th mile of the Karupadnam Trunk Road—length 2 miles, 35·7 chains.

Most of the earthwork in the embankments has been completed and the existing lanes on the high ground widened by cutting out the bamboo clumps, and setting back the fences. None of the bridges and culverts could be commenced as the laterite stone had to be brought in boats from a distance early in the year when there is water communication. All the low lands on this road are submerged during the monsoon months forming part of the Trichoor Lake.

This Road will connect Trichoor with the villages near the sea coast and enable goods and passengers from Cochin to land at the Chenanchira Bund, as during the prevalence of the land wind (December to February) it is sometimes very difficult for boats to get up to Trichoor. The same remark applies during the hot weather months (from March to June) as the canal is then used for Irrigation. The Chenanchira Bund is placed across the canal (from December to June when passengers and cargo boats have to be hauled over the Bund) to keep out the Tidal or salt water from the cultivation in the Trichoor and Yenamakkal Lakes. The area of land under this head in this State is about 15,000 acres.

New Wallenghy Ghat Road leading to the Nelliampathy Coffee Estates.—At the urgent request of the proprietors of the Estates and others interested in the Cultivation of Tea, Coffee, and Cinchona on these Hills an estimate amounting to Rs. 49,880 was sanctioned for the completion of this work as a Road for Pack Bullocks and passengers. The trace was laid out for a Cart Road with a gradient of 1 in 18, the estimate for which amounted to Rs. 1,17,395.

But as this was considered to be too high it was decided to complete the earthwork, build the Bridges and Culverts and make the Road only 10 feet wide where rock had to be blasted. The length of the road to the head of the Ghat will be 12 miles and can be converted into an excellent Cart Road at any time. The work was taken in hand in January; most part of the rock on the first three miles was blasted and five bridges and two culverts were completed. Owing to the failure of the N.E. Monsoon no water could be had on the Ghat during the hot weather; this with the frequent fires in the jungle tended to retard the progress of the work, but it is hoped that during next year, the greater part of the road will be completed and opened for traffic.

Diversion of the Shoranoor Road at Mulloorkara:—The Shoranoor Road being very steep between the 14th and 15th miles, an estimate amounting to Rs. 43,000 was submitted towards the close of the year for making a diversion round the Hills, and preliminary sanction obtained for the commencement of the work. The length of the diversion is 2½ miles and has been set out with curves and gradients so that it may be utilized, at any time for a Railway between Shoranoor and Trichoor. The sharpest curve is 20 chains radius and the steepest 1 in 71·69.

The line was set out, lockspitted and drains cut to prevent the land being cultivated, but notwithstanding this, the land in several places was ploughed and some of the centre line pegs removed. Trial holes have been sunk in the cuttings at intervals to ascertain if there was rock.

It is proposed to make a similar diversion at the mile of this road.

Road from Mundoor Police Station on the Kunnamkulam road to Krishna Menon's Athany on the Shoranoor Road:—This cross road with the exception of a few paddy fields is all on high ground with hard laterite soil.

The earthwork in the embankment across the paddy fields was completed and masonry work of a 30 feet Bridge partly finished.

IRRIGATION WORKS:—

Moolathura Irrigation Canal—Chittoor District:— An estimate amounting to Rs. 20,249 was sanctioned for widening the 1st mile of this canal and constructing an additional opening to the Head Sluice. One-fourth of a mile of the widening is through hard rock. The additional opening to the Head Sluice was completed and part of the widening of the canal finished. The work had to be stopped early in May as water was then required in the canal for Irrigation purposes. The work will be resumed after the distribution of water in January and can be completed by the end of April.

Diversion of Moolathura Canal between stream leading to Kaloo Menon's Channel and Kenatuvara:—An estimate amounting to Rs. 11,905 was sanctioned for this work. The length of the diversion will be one mile; the work is very heavy, the cuttings varying from three to sixteen feet in depth through hard soil and rock. By this diversion two miles of the main canal by the side of the Anamalay River will be abandoned, but can be used as a branch Irrigation channel.

Widening portion of Moolathuray Canal from Pattikulam to Mangode. Length 6 miles, 4 furlongs and 4 chains.—As the estimate for this work amounting

to Rs. 9,955 was sanctioned late in the season much progress could not be made as water was required for Irrigation purposes.

Widening portion of the Moolathuray Canal from Kenatuvara to Valukapara. Lengh 1 mile, 1 furlong and 4 chains.—A sum of Rs. 2,290 was sanctioned for widening this portion of the Canal. The work was taken in hand and completed.

172. The following New Branch Irrigation channels were taken in hand and completed during the year :—

1. Branch Irrigation Channel on the Moolathuray Canal from Pattikulam to Kavarathode. Length 5 furlongs and 8 chains.
2. Do. Do. Do. from Nanycode to Cavarathode. Length 4 furlongs and 2 chains.
3. Do. Do. Do. from Valakanancode to Mettupollum. Length 1 mile, 5 furlongs and 9 chains.
4. Do. Do. Do. from Pattikulam to Vavapodechulla. Length 2 miles, 5 furlongs and 7 chains.
5. Do. Do. Do. from Mangode to Arampadam. Length 1 mile, 6 furlongs and 8 chains.

Deepening portion of Moolathuray Irrigation Canal from Kambalathuray Reservoir to Pattikulam :—At the request of the landowners an estimate amounting to Rupees 8,431 was sanctioned for deepening this portion of the canal another 2 feet to enable them to utilise more of the water in the Reservoir for Irrigation purposes. As much of the work as possible was done before water was required in the Canal for Irrigation. The works will be resumed and completed during the hot weather.

Owing to the failure of the N. E. Monsoon the water was very low in the Anamalay River. The anicut proved to be thoroughly watertight and all the water was utilized for Irrigation, preference being given to the landowners under what is known as the Nurnee Canal, the wants of the others being attended to as far as possible. The Cambalathuray Reservoir by holding a three days supply served to irrigate the lands under about 8 or 10 miles of the Moolathuray Canal.

It is intended to have a similar Reservoir at Bandythavalam to serve the remaining ten miles of the canal.

Alathingal Chira in Eyal Proverthy, Talapilly District.—The whole of the masonry work was completed before the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon, but disputes having arisen between the ryots as to the method of fixing the wooden shutters of the anicut, the case had to be referred to the Tahsildar and was not settled before the close of the year.

173. MISCELLANEOUS AND EMERGENT WORKS :—

Ernakulam Reclamation works.—Parts of the sunken portions were raised one foot. A laterite stone backing was constructed to about two-thirds of the Revetment wall. Rough stones were arranged on three sides of Basin No. 3 and the damage to the works during the S. W. Monsoon made good.

New Jetty opposite the Zillah Court House, Ernakulam. In consequence of the great destruction to timber in salt water by the Toredo or sea worm, old iron rails purchased from the Madras Railway Company were used as screw piles, by having wooden blades

fitted to them and screwed into the sand and mud to a depth of 15 feet. Small Cast Iron Caps were manufactured for the top ends of the rails and longitudinal rails fitted into them to act as girders. The iron rails have been found to answer admirably in this case as screw piles.

Viyyoor Arbour.—The laterite masonry and the brick dome of this structure was finished as well as the greater portion of the ornamental plastering.

New Police Station at Kadavallore:—The masonry of this Police Station was completed and the building roofed in with Basel Mission Tiles.

New Armourer's Shop—Trichoor Cantonment:—When the masonry pillars and a portion of the roof were completed, orders were issued to stop the work pending a reference to the Military authorities.

New Archway or Entrance to the Trichoor Palace:—The masonry work has been completed; the S. W. Monsoon having set in no plastering work could be done.

A new Parapet wall was constructed on the northern side of the Paramekavu Tank in Trichoor.

174. The following works were taken in hand and completed during the year:—

1. New stable to the Trichoor Residency.
2. New Drains within the Tripoonitura Fort.
3. New Drains in the Durbar Hall compound.
4. Do. on the road leading to Ernakulam Palace.
5. New latrine for the High School, Ernakulam.
6. New Vernacular School, Mattancherry.
7. Do. Irinjalakuda.
8. Laterite Stone backing to the Mattancherry Palace and School Reclamation.

9. Additional Rooms to the Mattancherry Public Offices.
10. Do. to the Ernakulam Tahsildar's and Munsiff's Cutcheries
11. Boundary wall for Do. Do.
12. Constructing stone steps, retaining wall, &c., on both sides of the Pateraikal Bridge, Viyyoor Causeway, Shoranoor Road.

175. REPAIRS.

BUILDINGS :—

Repairs were executed to the following buildings :—

Trichoor Public Offices.—New Portland cement floors were laid, and glass windows fitted to the Tahsildar's Cutcherry.

General repairs were executed to *the east and west Erattachira Bungalows* occupied by the Officer Commanding and the Chief Engineer;

The Trichoor Police Station ;

The Trichoor Post and Telegraph Office ;

The Nelliampathy Post Office ;

The Trichoor Dispensary ;

The Trichoor Zillah Court ;

Ernakulam Zillah Court ;

Ernakulam Dispensary ;

Ernakulam Jail ;

Ernakulam Sirkar Boat House ; and to the

Shoranoor, Pattikad, Karuvanoor, Trichoor, Wadakancherry and Ernakulam Traveller's Bungalows.

The *floors of the Mattancherry School and Verandahs* were laid with Portland cement.

The pan tiles of *the Irinjalakuda School* were removed and Basel Mission Tiles substituted and other repairs and additions made to the Building.

BRIDGES :—

Panankutty Bridge on the Tripooniturah Trunk Road.—This Bridge of 270 feet span on Iron Screw piles and girders had the whole of the woodwork in the joists and planking renewed.

The Narakkal eastern and western Timber Bridges across the Canal:—These as well as four timber foot Bridges in the neighbourhood were repaired.

Ten new culverts on the Ernakulam Town Roads were sanctioned during the year. Of this, three were completed.

Repairs to Bridges and Culverts on the Shalakudy Road.— The timber platform of the 20 feet bridge on the 7th mile was renewed. The masonry was repaired and the timber platforms, renewed with old iron rails for girders to three bridges on the 8th, 9th and 10th miles. A six feet arched culvert was reconstructed on the 9th mile. A 30 feet Bridge was converted into 2 openings by building a pier on the 12th mile. Iron rails used for girders and the woodwork were renewed. Two Bridges on the 14th and 18th miles had the woodwork renewed. Old Iron rails were used as girders.

Metalling 5 miles of the Vaniampara Road.—This is the Trunk Road from Trichoor to Palghat and Coimbatore *via* the Kutheran Ghat. The greater portion of these 5 miles was metalled with granite cubes 9 inches thick. A new Irrigation Culvert was constructed on the 8th mile.

Metalling 10th, 11th and 12th miles of the same Road.— The 10th mile has been completed and some portions of the 11th and 12th. The other parts of the road have to be raised, the adjoining lands being under cultivation. The old 20 feet Bridge on the 10th mile was pulled down and reconstructed with old Iron rails for girders and new timber platforms.

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBR

Raising the Arattupula causeway on the Trichoor to Kunnamkulam Road.—As this causeway was submerged during the monsoon months, the road was raised from three to four feet. The road was metalled and a large new culvert constructed.

The causeways of the following roads were metalled :—

Triparat Road ;

Cuipallam Road ;

Vallam Road; and the sandy portions of the Tiruvankulam Road.

Outright repairs to the branch road from the Moongilmada Road to the Anicut and Moolathuray Village.—The length of this road is 2 miles, 3 furlongs. The road was raised and metalled. 4 culverts and a bridge of 10 feet span were constructed.

CANALS, (NAVIGATION) :—

Puthanthode Canal.—The remaining portion of this canal was deepened during the year.

Chellanam Canal.—About a mile of this canal was deepened; the S.W. Monsoon having set in, the bunds had to be removed and the work stopped.

Ooloor Canal.—This canal was deepened and a new Basin for boats constructed at Ooloor.

Moonayam and Chenanchira Canals.—These canals were deepened for the free passage of boats, as they form part of the navigation canal between Trichoor and Cochin. The Chenanchira canal is also used for irrigation purposes.

Water communication between Trichoor and Cochin was maintained throughout the year, the rains having commenced early in April.

CANALS, (IRRIGATION) :—

Irrigation Canal from Patraykal Bridge on Shoranoor Road to Andy Ambalam on the Kunnamkulam Road.— The work of deepening this canal was taken in hand and completed during the year.

The Moolathuray and Nurnee Canals.—These canals were maintained throughout the year and water distributed at a cost of Rs. 1,424–13–10.

Valukali Chira, Mukundapuram District.—The sluices of this Chira not having been opened in time, the bund which is 6 feet broad at the top with a masonry revetment wall in front breached to a length of about 70 feet. Temporary repairs were made at the time, and after the cultivation was over, the masonry work was rebuilt and the bund made good.

Kallaye Chira, Trichoor District.—The laterite masonry walls of this structure on the up stream side having become honeycombed by exposure to the weather, the walls were plastered with Portland cement. Repairs were also executed to the granite stone work of the anicut.

Paranoor Chira, Talapilly Dist:—The laterite masonry walls of this Chira were also plastered with Portland cement and a small revetment wall constructed.

Extension of the east and west revetment walls of the Attathode Chira, Trichoor District.—The laterite masonry walls of this Chira were extended and the space between them filled with stone.

176. EMERGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS :—

Repairs were executed to the Pier at Narakkal. Teak railings were constructed to the Edayar Tank in Chittoor; also to the Neelikad Tank in Thathamangalam. Teak Palisading was provided and fixed round the compound of the Wallenghy Traveller's

Bungalow and to the Chittoor, Kolinjanpara, Tathamangalam and Meenachipuram Police Stations; and jungle wood Palisading to the Wadakancherry and Kodungalore Police Stations. The wells of the Trichoor and Shoranoor Traveller's Bungalows and the village wells of Kolinjanpara and Pattikad were cleaned out and deepened and a new well was sunk in the compound of the Irinjalakuda School.

Several other minor repairs were also executed.

177. MAINTENANCE:—

295 miles of Roads (exclusive of the Trichoor Town Roads which are maintained by the prisoners) were maintained throughout the year in fair order at an average cost of Rs. 112 per mile.

A few words regarding the state of the British Roads bordering on this State will not be out of place. The Presidents of the Malabar and Coimbatore Local Fund Boards have been addressed on the subject through the British Resident; but little or nothing has been done to put the roads in a proper state of repair.

The short length of the British road connecting the Shoranoor Bridge with the Railway Station.—This road is very bad during the monsoon months; quite unfit for vehicles on springs. It is under one mile in length and connects the trunk roads of Cochin and Travancore with the Madras Railway Station at Shoranoor.

Vaniampara Road.—This is the trunk road from Trichoor to Palghat, Coimbatore, Pollachy and Dindigal and connects Trichoor with the outlying District of Chittoor belonging to this State. There is very heavy traffic over it. But the British portion of the road beyond the Cochin frontier for about 5 miles is almost impassable during the monsoon months.

Moongilmada Road.—This road forms part of the trunk road between Palghat and Pollachy *via* Kolinjanpara. Eleven miles of the road is in Malabar and is almost impassable during the monsoon months.

Bandythavalam Road.—The length of this road in Cochin is 12 miles. It connects Palghat and other places with Pollachy and is the route generally taken by carts when the British roads connecting the Moongilmada Road become almost impassable. But the Coimbatore portion beyond the Cochin frontier is generally in a bad state during the monsoon months.

The two other roads in the Coimbatore District connecting the Nadapoony and Velanthavalam Trunk Roads in Cochin are mere bandy tracks and are not thought to be of sufficient importance to be repaired.

178. A detailed Statement of the sums expended during the year on works commenced, completed or in progress is annexed:—

No.	Works.	Expenditure of 1062.		
1	Expenses for deepening and widening various portions of the Moolathoray Irrigation canal........................	55,201	5	0
2	For the construction of Wallenghy Ghaut road..............................	12,000	0	0
3	Cost of metalling the Kakathooroothy road	9,280	0	0
4	Amount paid for metalling a portion of the Vaniamparah road.................	8,000	0	0
5	Further payment for metalling a portion of the Vaniampara road..............	6,000	0	0
6	Moiety to the British Govt. for the renewal of the revetment to the Yenamakal Dam	5,580	0	0
7	For constructing a road from Cherlai to Muttancherry......................	5,571	0	0
8	Cost of constructing eleven culverts on the Vandithavalom road...............	5,000	0	0
9	For raising part of the Vaniamparah road which passes through low fields......	5,000	0	0

No.	Works.	Expenditure of 1062.		
10	For the maintenance of the Vaniamparah road..............................	4,800	0	0
11	Cost of masonry works of protection at the river's edge of the reclamation at Ernacollum.......................	4,012	0	0
12	For repairing and renewing the culverts on the Shalacoody road.................	3,600	0	0
13	For the maintenance of the Nadapuni road	3,300	0	0
14	For repairing the branch road to Moolathuray	3,185	0	0
15	For repairing Alampady Tank at Kolinjanpara	3,013	0	0
16	For the maintenance of the Shoranore road	3,000	0	0
17	For the maintenance of the Karoopudunah road..............................	3,000	0	0
18	For constructing a road to Mundayoor Police Station......................	2,880	0	0
19	For the renewal of the woodwork of the Panankutty Palam Bridge..........	2,870	0	0
20	Further payment for the reclamation work at Ernacollum.....................	2,689	12	3
21	For the construction of Alavanoor cherra..	2,582	0	0
22	Cost of constructing side drains to a portion of Ernacollum road which crosses the road leading to Chittoor............	2,321	0	0
23	For the maintenance of Cuipilli cherra..	2,150	0	0
24	For the maintenance of Trichoor Chalacoody road..........................	2,057	0	0
25	For the construction of a wooden bridge on the 10th mile of Vaniamparah road...	2,049	0	0
26	For opening out a channel through the paddy fields on the eastern side of Kothakulangara Pagoda in Cheriananda-puram Proverthy........................	2,023	6	5
27	For constructiug a road between Ooragom and Treprayar.....................	2,000	0	0
28	For the maintenance of Trichoor Kunnenkolum road......................	1,937	0	0
29	Further payment for a branch road leading to the south from the Chalakudy road and for constructing culverts on it....	1,792	1	4
30	For the maintenance of Moongilmada road	1,760	0	0
31	For repair to the Pier at Narakkel......	1,710	0	0
32	For repairing the road from the old landing place to salt Banksall at Muttancherry...	1,369	6	2

No.	Works.	Expenditure of 1062.		
33	For the maintenance of the Vandithavalom road	1,300	0	0
34	For the maintenance of the Palayanoor road	1,279	7	4
35	Additional payment for the Iron Girder bridge at Arrattupoya	1,204	0	0
36	For the maintenance of the Wallenghy and Kunderkurchimaud road	1,150	0	0
37	For the repair of four wooden Bridges on the road between Narakkel and Palliport	1,142	0	0
38	For the repair of a portion of the Kannimungalom road	1,135	0	0
39	For constructing a bridge over the Poothenthode canal	1,128	0	0
40	For building a retaining wall to Paranoor cherra	1,080	0	0
41	For constructing a road to Ayenthol	1,020	0	0
42	For the maintenance of the Town road Ernacollum	1,013	6	6
43	For the repair of the eastern Jetty at Narakkel	1,007	0	0
44	For the maintenance of the Erumapatty road	1,000	0	0
45	Cost of constructing branch roads to connect Alloor and Kudakara with the Nelliampathy road	1,000	0	0
46	For the improvement of Kunnancherra Dam in Peringotkara Proverthy	1,000	0	0
47	For the construction of a Bund for the Veradenmara Nilour lands in Machat	1,000	0	0
	Total Rupees	1,88,196	13	0

OFFICES AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1	Courts, District Cutcherries &c.	21,038	8	6			
2	Jails and Police Stations	5,788	10	0			
3	Pagodas	17,415	2	0			
4	Palaces	58,522	13	9			
5	Residencies	5,540	9	9			
6	Travellers' Bungalows &c	340	2	10			
7	Miscellaneous Works	82,921	9	0	1,91,567	7	10
	Grand Total				3,79,764	4	10

Conservancy and Sanitation.

179. It has hitherto not been found convenient to organize special departments for the improvement and conservancy of towns and villages or to levy a local or Municipal cess for the purpose. The ordinary principles of sanitation have, however, never been lost sight of, drainage works, the sinking and cleaning of tanks and wells and other undertakings which have a tendency to improve the general sanitary condition being executed every year either through the agency of the P. W. D. or of the District Revenue Officers and the expenditure on these accounts is charged under the general head of "Public works". Convict gangs are also employed for the improvement of towns. It is not quite practicable to exhibit in a separate statement, even approximately, the expense incurred in conservancy. The time is not yet arrived when a local rate could be conveniently introduced for the maintenance of a special organization, and the work of sanitation has, therefore,, to be carried out unaided by the state itself. It is, however, satisfactory to notice a small independent beginning in the town of Mattancherry, Cochin Taluq. The resident merchants have lately formed a committee under the presidency of the local Tahsildar and have commenced to light and clean the town, the expense being met out of subscriptions raised among themselves. The Sirkar is giving every reasonable assistance and encouragement in furtherance of this good attempt which it is hoped will be imitated by other towns.

Forests.

180. In the year under report 1,212 Teak logs taldoms and saplings measuring 2,013 candies and 2 Blackwood logs measuring 4 candies were delivered at the depôts of Ernakulam and Ponany.

181. The amount realized by the sale of Teak and Blackwood logs was Rs.23,263–8–7 including the value of the timber supplied to the Public Works Department which was Rs. 9,938–10–9.

182. The amount received on account of the Chittoor Teak Forest was Rs. 37,866–14–4 against Rs. 46,432–1–0 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 8565–2–8.

183. The revenue and expenditure of the forest Department are given in the following abstract.

RECEIPTS.

Sale of Teak logs	13,301– 5–8
do. Blackwood logs	23– 8–2
Value of timber delivered to D. P. W.	9,938–10–9
Received from royalties and other sources	28,993–11–2
Sale of Forest produce	1,371–12–6
Total Rupees	53,629– 0–3

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of Forest Establishment	19,012–0–0
Ernakulam and Ponany depôt establishments	564–0–0
Contingencies	765–9 1
Forest working charges	37,956–8–3
Total Rupees	58,298–1–4

184. The excess of expenses over receipts amount to Rs. 4,669—1—1. The decrease under this head is more apparent than real. A large portion of the income

credited to the preceding year consisted of the value of timber supplied to the Maramut Department at Trichoor during previous years, but which was only brought to account in that year; and moreover, the bulk of the Sirkar timber received at the Depôts during 1062 was held over unsold, in consequence of the unfavourable prices offered.

185. In Forest working charges including contingencies, there is a decrease of Rs. 828—2—3 which is accounted for by the circumstance that the operations of cutting and preparing timber on the Hills for transmission to the local Depôts were carried on to a somewhat less extent than in the previous year.

186. Teak Plantation.—During the year 96 acres of land were cleared, 1,220 acres weeded and 331 acres were pruned. Fire traces were drawn up in all necessary quarters and extra bridle paths were cut in the new clearings. The total outlay on the Teak Plantations aggregates Rs. 7,510—2—0 against Rs. 5,404—9—0 showing an increase of Rs. 2,105-9-0 over the previous year, which is attributable to a large area of land having been brought under cultivation and planted with teak.

Medical.

187. Surgeon Major T. C. H. Spencer made over charge of the Department to Sub-Assistant Surgeon D. Gunther on the 16th September 1886, and Mr. Gunther remained in charge of the department from that date.

188. The hospital buildings at Ernakulam, Trichoor and Chittoor were in good order, and required no repairs of any consequence during the year.

189. Civil Hospital Ernakulam.—There were 378 admissions into hospital during the year against 367 in the year preceding. Of these, 133 dieted themselves and the rest were maintained at the cost of the Sirkar. The deaths in hospital were 21 in number principally among broken down dropsical patients and parturient women who are as a rule brought to hospital only as a last resource.

190. The out-patients numbered 5,483 against 4,968 in 1061. The actual number of deaths among these is not known.

191. Five major and 387 minor operations were performed during the year, and 14 women were delivered in hospital and 42 attended to outside.

192. Civil Hospital Trichoor.—There were 218 in and 2,664 out-patients admitted during the year against 213 and 2,345 respectively in the year preceding. There were 27 deaths among the in, and 8 are known to have occurred among the out-patients.

193. Five capital, 10 obstetric and 101 minor operations were performed during the year.

194. Civil Dispensary Chittoor.—Five thousand one hundred and one cases were treated during the year. The diseases most common in the district were ague, rheumatism, ophthalmia and skin diseases.

195. The following table shows the admissions for the last five years into the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State :—

Years M. E.	Ernakulam Civil Hospital.		Trichoor Civil Hospital.		Chittoor Dispensary.
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Out-patients.
1058	335	4,202	326	2,776	.....
1059	390	4,669	253	2,879	2,885
1060	307	4,643	239	2,763	3,823
1061	367	4,968	213	2,345	3,513
1062	378	5,483	218	2,664	5,101

196. There were no epidemics during the year.

197. 12,545 subjects were vaccinated during the year. Of these cases 11,288 were reported as successful and 1,257 as failures.

Press.

198. The amount of work executed at the Sirkar Press during the year under report is valued at Rupees 5,711–0–0 against Rs. 5,985–12–0 in the previous year. The contingent charges, including cost of printing paper and other materials, amounted to Rs. 262–14–5 against Rs. 302–4–0 in the year preceding.

199. Particulars of work executed during the year are as follows :—

		Copies.
1.	Malayalam Calendar	1,250
2.	Administration Report	125
3.	Books and forms for the Registration Department	59,252
4.	Judicial processes, &c. for the Courts...	58,394
5.	Forms, &c. for the Police (in English and Malayalam)	30,016
6.	Do. for the Magistracy (in Malayalam)	28,914
7.	Forms, Notices, &c. for other Departments (in Malayalam)...	55,298
8.	Do. Do. (in English)	27,009
9.	Sirkar Gazette Bi-monthly (with Police Sheet).	

Miscellaneous.

200. Postal.—During the year, 71,936 official communications, 271 books, 1,627 banghy parcels and 2,066 Newspapers were carried by the Sirkar Post on the Public Service, and 20,943 letters, 13 books, 118 banghy parcels and 9,903 Newspapers on private account. The amount of postage collected was Rupees 976—0—6 against Rs. 1,087—4—8 in the preceding year.

201. The reorganization of the Anjel or Postal Department and placing it on a more efficient footing is engaging the earnest attention of the Sirkar.

202. Military.—The small force of infantry and artillery maintained by the Sirkar remains as stated in the last report, and the Body-Guard of His Highness the Rajah is also unchanged.

203. Population.—At the last census of 17th February 1881, the population was returned at 4,29,324 Hindus, 1,36,361 Christians, 33,344 Mahomedans and 1,249 Jews making a total of 6,00,278 persons.

Financial.

204. The following table exhibits the income and expenditure of the State for the year under report and the one preceding as well as the cash balances at the close of each year:—

RECEIPTS.

	1061.			1062.		
	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
1 Land Revenue	6,52,303	3	0	6,51,294	1	4
2 Customs collections	1,10,527	4	4	1,11,186	8	2
3 Abkarry	64,864	11	5	74,915	3	6
4 Opium	19,390	13	4	12,921	2	0
5 Salt	2,97,073	14	9	3,03,270	7	7
6 Timber	1,16,152	1	6	61,130	6	11
7 Judicial Receipts	75,538	13	2	73,745	12	2
8 Interest on Government Securities	1,15,446	5	3	1,18,622	5	3
9 Miscellaneous Revenue	1,67,039	9	6	2,09,242	3	2
Total...	16,18,336	12	3	16,16,328	2	1
Balance amount at the commencement of the year...	5,78,950	13	6	6,69,197	13	3
Grand Total...	21,97,287	9	9	22,85,525	15	4

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1061.			1062.		
	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
1 Palace expenses	2,42,085	0	0	2,40,976	10	7
2 Religious Institutions	82,591	1	3	83,416	6	2
3 Charitable do.	49,909	4	2	48,201	9	7
4 Administrative Establishment	1,62,637	0	7	1,65,766	11	9
5 Judicial do.	60,728	10	2	61,851	10	9
6 Education do.	42,072	4	8	43,199	6	3
7 Police do.	39,693	3	4	46,423	15	5
8 Military do.	25,267	7	4	25,361	13	4
9 Pensions	13,949	9	8	13,898	14	6
10 Public Works	3,55,139	4	4	3,79,764	4	10
11 Charges Extraordinary.	89,421	3	9	1,00,098	15	3
12 Miscellaneous Expenses	1,64,595	11	3	1,48,886	4	5
13 Subsidy to British Government	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Total...	15,28,089	12	6	15,77,846	10	10
Cost of investing Rs. 1,00,500 in Govt. Securities including Premium, Commission, &c.	0	0	0	98,960	11	9
Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year	6,69,197	13	3	6,08,718	8	9
Grand Total...	21,97,287	9	9	22,85,525	15	4

205. In the prospective estimate of 1061, a surplus was anticipated of Rs. 1,42,364-5-8 at the close of the year under report, but the actual surplus fell short of this expectation by Rs. 1,03,882-14-5.

206. The sources of income in this State are far from elastic and progressive, except perhaps the Land Revenue and Customs, and are liable to be adversely affected at any time by circumstances over which the Government have no control. In view of these fluctuations and uncertainties, as well as the growing public demands, which must necessarily enhance the existing expenditure year after year, it has been considered expedient to secure a sufficiently large margin to meet contingencies.

207. For the safety of its financial position, the Sirkar has adopted the system of investing its surplus funds in Government Securities; the advantage of which course will be apparent when it is considered that were it not for the interest drawn on these Securities, the expenditure of the State for the year would have exceeded the income, or in other words, instead of a surplus, a deficit of Rs. 37,331—6—0 would have been the result. At the same time, the administration is not unmindful of the importance of expenditure on reproductive and other public works of general utility, and these are by no means disregarded on the score of a false economy.

208. The changes in the principal items of revenue, namely, Land, Customs, Abkary, Opium, Salt and Forests have already been explained under those heads.

209. The Judicial Fees show a decrease of Rs. 1,793-1-0, the chief falling off is in Stamp Penalties the amount of which has been gradually declining since the introduction of the Registration Regulation in this State. The number of original suits filed was more than

in the previous year and hence an increase in the Institution fees levied; whereas the number of appeals received during the year was smaller than in 1061, causing a corresponding decrease in the receipts.

210. The increased amount (Rs. 3,176) drawn as interest on Government Securities as compared with the previous year, has been caused by additional investments made in Government Securities during the year.

211. The Miscellaneous Revenue shows an increase of Rs. 42,202 —9—8 which is due to increased receipts on account of arrears of revenue and from the sale of forest produce.

212. In disbursements, there has been a decrease of Rs. 1,108—5—5 under the head of Palace Establishments. This has arisen from the demise of H. H. the First Prince during the year.

213. The difference (Rs. 825—4—11) under the head of Religious Institutions is too small to call for remark, being due to ordinary fluctuations. The expenditure on Charitable Institutions has decreased by Rs. 1,707—10—7, owing to more favourable rates at which provisions were purchased.

214. The increase of Rs. 3,129—11—2 under the head of Administrative Establishment is chiefly due to the emoluments of the ministerial officers of the Taluq and Proverthy Cutcherries having been thoroughly revised.

215. The increase in the Judicial Establishment is accounted for by the appointment of an Acting Judge in the Appeal Court in the place of the 2nd Judge

Mr. Locke, who proceeded to Europe on furlough, and by the payment to the latter of half his salary during the period of his absence.

216. The Establishments of the High School and District Schools were extended during the year, and the increases of salary granted in the Educational Department during a part of the previous year were drawn, during the whole of the year under report. These circumstances have resulted in a net increase of Rs. 1,127-1-7.

217. The Police Expenditure has increased by Rupees 6,730-12-1 owing to an addition to the Force which has been explained in para 70 under the head of "Police."

218. The small difference of Rupees 50-11-2 in Pension calls for no remark.

219. The enhanced expenditure on Public Works has been already detailed in the Chapter relating to that Department.

220. The Extraordinary charges which show an increase of Rs. 10,677-11-6 are chiefly due to the visits of H. H. the Eliah Rajah to Trevandrum and of the late First Prince to Benares and the expenses incident to the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

221. Under Miscellaneous Expenses there is a decrease of Rs. 15,709-6-10 which is chiefly due to savings in the carriage of Salt, Forest expenses, the charges for thatching public buildings, and the cost of stationery.

222. The revenue of the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,16,328-2-1 as against Rs. 16,18,336-12-3 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 2,008-10-2

and the disbursements to Rs. 15,77,846-10-10 against Rs. 15,28,089-12-6 which were greater than those of 1061 by Rs. 49,756-14-4.

223. The cash balance in the Treasury at the beginning of 1062 was Rs. 6,69,197-13-3 and the receipts of the year under review having exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 38,481-7-3, the balance at the end of the year should have been Rs. 7,07,679-4-6; but as a sum of Rs. 1,00,500 was invested in Government Securities at a charge of Rupees 98,960-11-9, the balance stood at Rs. 6,08,718-8-9.

224. Besides the above balance the State holds Government Securities amounting to Rs. 30,51,000 and goods in store of the estimated value of Rs. 1,24,667-7-8 giving a total to its credit of Rs. 37,84,386-0-5.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
ERNACOLLUM IN COCHIN,
7th May 1888.

T. Govinda Manone,

Dewan.

APPENDIX.

V.

Statement shewing the details of the pendency of Appeals, applications for revision &c., and of persons concerned in such Appeals, applications &c.

CAUSE OF PENDENCY.		No. of cases pending trial.						No. of persons pending trial.					
		One month and under.	Over 1 month.	Over 2 months.	Over 3 months.	Total.	No. of days since the oldest of these Appeals or applications was registered.	One month and under.	Over 1 month.	Over 2 months.	Over 3 months	Total.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeal Court.													
1 Pending receipt of record or return of Notice or of both.	*A.*	1	0	0	0	1	98	1	0	0	0	1	
	R.	9	2	0	2	13	159	36	3	0	2	41	
2 Pending explanation, &c., called for	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 Pending final disposal ...	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	6	6	735	0	0	0	7	7	
4 Pending judgment or order.	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	7	7	729	0	0	0	20	20	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court. *(None.)*													
Trichoor Sessions Court.													
1 Pending receipt of record or return of Notice or of both	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Pending explanation. &c., called for ...	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 Pending final disposal ...	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	1	
4 Pending judgment or order.	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Anjikaimal District Magistrate's Court.													
1 Pending receipt of record or return of Notice or of both	*A.*	4	1	0	0	5	32	7	1	0	0	8	
	R.	4	0	0	0	4	7	4	0	0	0	4	
2 Pending explanation, &c., called for	*A.*	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	
	R.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
3 Pending final disposal	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 Pending judgment or order.	*A.*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trichoor District Magistrate's Court *(None.)*													

VI.

Statement shewing the number and general result of trials in the Sessions Courts in the exercise of Criminal Original Jurisdiction for the year 1062.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	9	10	11	12	13		14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																							Sentence.											Cases Pending		
Courts.	Pending at the beginning of the year.		Committed for trial.		Returned for new trial.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Referred to the Appeal Court underSec: 275 of Reg. II of 1059		Dismissed or discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted and punished.	Ordered to furnish Security.	Died, escaped or otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.		Pending.		Persons sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment (with or without fine or whipping) not exceeding 1 year.	Do. do. above 1 and within 2 years.	Do. do. above 2 and within 3 years.	Do. do. above 3 and within 7 years.	Do. do. above 7 and within 10 years.	Do. do. above 10 and within 14 years.	Do. for life.	Do. sentenced to death.	Do. fined.	Do. sentenced to whipping.	Average No. of days between arrest and commitment.	Averge No. of days between commitment and disposal.	Under one month.	More than 1 month and under 3 months	More than 3 months.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.															
Appeal Court.																																				
Referred Trial ...	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0
Anjikaimal Sessions Court...	0	0	14	35	0	0	0	0	14	35	0	0	0	21	14	0	0	14	35	0	0	3	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	47	3	0	0	0
Trichoor Sessions Court......	2	7	14	23	0	0	0	0	16	30	2	2	0	14	14	0	0	16	30	0	0	4	2	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	65	2	0	0	0

VII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1062 M. E.

Description of Claims	No. of cases in different Courts. Munsiffs' Courts.	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total	Remarks.
Civil Court Cases.					
On written promise for sum certain	5,030	118	0	5,148	
On unwritten promise	886	8	0	894	
On account stated	219	0	0	219	
Money paid or received	54	8	0	62	
For goods sold and delivered	22	1	0	23	
For breaches of contract not included above	112	7	0	119	
Rent	673	33	0	706	
Recovery of personal property or value thereof	79	4	0	83	
For injuries to persons	0	0	0	0	
" " to property	8	0	0	8	
" Defamation	11	2	0	13	
Suits relating to ejectment	221	31	0	252	
Suits to redeem immoveable property	0	0	0	0	
Suits for foreclosure or sale of mortgaged property	0	0	0	0	
Declaration of right to property	107	20	0	127	
For division of property	2	3	0	5	
For maintenance	29	4	0	33	
Suits not included above	19	19	0	38	
Total	7,472	258	0	7,730	

VIII.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin in the year 1062 M. E.

Value of Suits.		No. of suits disposed of in different Courts.				Remarks.
		Munsiff Courts.	Zillah Courts.	Appeal Court.	Total Suits.	
In Civil Courts.						
Not exceeding Rupees	5	523	0	0	523	
,, ,, ,,	20	2,507	1	0	2,508	
,, ,, ,,	100	3,095	2	0	3,097	
,, ,, ,,	200	728	6	0	734	
,, ,, ,,	500	546	13	0	559	
,, ,, ,,	5,000	0	219	0	219	
,, ,, ,,	10,000	0	6	0	6	
Exceeding Rupees	10,000	0	6	0	6	
	Total...	7,399	253	0	7,652	

IX.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

***STATEMENT** shewing the general result of the trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction of Cochin in the year* 1062 *M. E.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases on file: Remaining from last year.	No. of cases on file: Instituted.	No. of cases on file: Total.	Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial	Cases in which decree passed. Without contest: Exparte.	Without contest: By confession.	Without contest: By compromise and consent.	Without contest: By arbitration.	Without contest: Total.	Contested and decided in Court. In favor of Plaintiff: In whole.	In favor of Plaintiff: In part.	In favor of Defendant.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average No. of days during which each case lasted. Contested. Y	M	D	Uncontested. Y	M	D	No. of summonses to parties to appear in person.	No. of parties who appeared.	No. of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	No. of witnesses who appeared
CIVIL COURTS																								
Munsiff Courts..........	567	7472	8039	121	3636	727	1153	0	5516	1084	216	462	1762	640	0	2	8	0	0	17	847	612	2525	1928
Zillah Courts	198	258	456	3	56	3	31	0	90	77	34	49	160	203	1	1	13	0	1	20	549	64	1415	389
Total...	765	7730	8495	124	3692	730	1184	0	5906	1161	250	511	1922	843							1396	676	3940	2317

X.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of Cochin for the year 1062 *M. E.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Cases on the File			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further Investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each Appeal tried.	REMARKS.
					In favor of Appellant.							
	Remaining form last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In whole.	In part.	In favor of Respondent.					
											M. D.	
APPELLATE COURTS OF DISTRICT. Zillah Courts, Chief Courts	306	423	729	38	119	89	245	42	533	169	8- 7	
Appeal Court. Regular Appeals from District or Zillah Courts. .	61	65	126	5	15	8	26	8	62	64	8-21	
Appeal Court. Special Appeals	40	83	123	5	8	6	65	4	88	35	3-20	
Total. .	407	571	978	48	142	103	336	54	683	268		

XI.

JUDICIAL STATEMET (Civil).

STATEMENT shewing the execution of Decrees of the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1062 *M. E.*

Class of Courts.	No. of decrees passed during the year.	No. of applications for execution.			No. of decrees completely executed.	No. of decrees partly executed.	No. of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at the end of the year.	No. of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of coercive processes in execution.					Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sale of real property.	Sequestration of real property.	Declaration of right to real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonment	
Munsiff Courts	7399	1593	6649	8242	1292	1002	4257	1691	0	510	509	170	173	2991	
District or Zillah Courts.	253	242	467	709	56	274	151	228	0	148	90	42	15	118	
Total..	7652	1835	7116	8951	1348	1276	4408	1919	0	658	599	212	188	3109	

XII.

EDUCATION.

STATEMEMT of Educational Institutions in the Cochin State under the Director of Education for the year 1062 *M. E.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Students. Number. No. of students on attendance Roll at the beginning of 1062.	No. of students on attendance Roll at the end of 1062.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Instructed in. English.	Vernacular.	Other Language (Sanskrit.)	Nationality or Religion. Christians.	Hindus.	Jews.	Mahomedans.	Teachers. Christians.	Hindus.	Income &c. Salaries paid by Government. Rs. A. P.	Minor expenses on contingent Bills only. Rs. A. P.	Credit by fees and fines. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
The High School	536	536	480	14	476	60	*57	142	381	2	11	15	11	24,059—14—7	656—12—8	4,810- 1—6	* This no. is included in 476
DISTRICT SCHOOLS.																	
Trichoor	224	278	230	10	201	77	0	59	213	0	6	2	8	2,437—12—6	52—12—2	890- 6—0	
Chittoor....................	133	149	134	11	90	59	0	0	149	0	0	0	9	2,185— 0—0	15— 6-10	502- 0-10	
Kunnankulam.............	183	180	155	13	116	64	0	149	31	0	0	8	2	2,451— 0—0	34— 6—6	505-14—0	
Muttancheri	137	144	121	13	92	52	0	30	99	5	10	2	7	2,192— 0—0	51— 5—3	395-15—3	
Irinjalcodah	129	99	97	12	58	41	0	32	65	0	2	2	5	1,633—12-10	30— 2—0	272- 3—9	
Tripunitorah Grant-in-aid School......	93	84	76	10	69	15	0	10	73	0	1	0	4	284— 8—0	0— 0—0	335- 0—0	Goes to the managers.
Total...	1435	1470	...	...	1166	368	57	422	1011	7	30	29	46	35,243 —15-11	840—13—5	7,376- 9—4	

XIII.

Return shewing the diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class of Disease in the Civil Hospitals and Jails of the Cochin State for the year 1062 M. E.

Class.	Order.	No.	Diseases.	Ernacollum Civil Hospital				Erna: Jail Hosp:		Trichoor Civil Hospital				Trichoor Jail Hosp:		Chittoor Dispensary	
				In-Patients		Out-Patients		In-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
				Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General Diseases.		(a)1	Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	Enteric fever ...	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		11	Simple continued fever ...	1	0	110	0	2	0	7	4	45	0	0	0	0	0
		12	Febricula ...	0	0	201	0	0	0	1	0	56	0	11	0	0	0
	A.	15	Ague ...	11	0	390	0	0	0	71	0	562	0	4	0	1034	0
		16	Remittent fever ...	4	0	91	4	0	0	6	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
		17	(a) Choleraic diarrhœa ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		20	Hooping cough ...	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
		21	Mumps ...	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		30	Erysipelas simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	0
		34	Accute Rheumatism ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	B.	35	Gonorrhœal do. ...	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		36	Synovial do. ...	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		37	Muscular do. ...	0	0	113	0	8	0	0	0	59	0	4	0	0	0
		38	Chronic do. ...	10	1	133	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	209	0
		43	Primary Syphilis hard chancre...	4	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
General Diseases.	B.	43	Primary indurated bubo ...	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		,,	Do. Syphilis soft chancre...	8	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	9	0
		,,	Do. suppurating bubo ...	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
		,,	B. Secondary Syphilis ...	7	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
		,,	C. He e litary do. ...	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
		44	Cancer ...	9	0	31	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	1	1	2	9
		48	True Leprosy ...	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
		49	Scrofula ...	0	0	41	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	1	0
		49	Phthisis pulmonalis ...	2	0	72	5	0	0	4	0	8	1	1	1	0	0
		52	Diabetes ...	0	0	93	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0
		55	Anæmia ...	7	0	301	0	4	0	4	0	32	0	0	0	36	0
		67	General dropsy ...	54	6	371	10	0	0	28	6	51	0	1	1	33	2
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the Brain ...	65	Apoplexy ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Nerves ...	84	Paralysis ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
		85	Hemiplegia ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
		86	Paraplegia ...	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Functional diseases of the Nervous system ...	90	Tetanus ...	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		92	Infantile convulsions ...	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
		94	Convulsions ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
		99	Hysteria ...	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0
		101	Neuralgia ...	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	1	0	73	0
		103	Anœsthesia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
		104	Hypochondriasis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Diseases of the Intellect ...	105	Mania ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dis. of the Eye.	Do. of the Conjunctiva ...	112	Catarrhal opthalmia ...	0	0	101	0	6	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	748	0
		114	Purulent do. ...	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0	0	2	0
	Do. of the Iris ...	136	Iritis ...	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Lachyrmal apparatus ...	166	Abscess and fistula ...	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dis. of the Ear.	Diseases of the Eyelid ...	177	Tarsal ophthalmia ...	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0
	Do. of the external Meatus...	191	Abscess ...	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	40	0
		192	Accumulation of wax ...	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	68	0
Dis. of the Nose.	Do. of the Nose ...	209	Ozæna ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
		213	Epistaxis ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
		215	Polypus nasi ...	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Diseases of the Circulatory & Absorbent system	Dis. of the Heart and its Membranes.	225	Valve disease ...	1	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Muscular Structure of the heart ...	244	Palpitation and irregularity of the action of the heart ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Blood Vessels ...	250	Aneurism ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Absorent system	271	Inflammation of glands ...	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	28	0
		273	Chronic enlargement of glands. ..	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the Respiratory system	Do. of the Nostrils ...	289	Coryza ...	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	11	0	0	0
	Do. of the Treacha & Bronchi	306	Bronchitis acute ...	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	49	0
			Do. Chronic ...	3	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
		314	Asthma ...	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	37	0
	Do. of the Lungs ...	315	Pneumonia ...	3	0	7	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		318	Hæmoptysis ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Pleura ...	331	Pluerisy ...	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the Digestive system	Do. of the Lips ...	341	Cancer ...	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Mouth	348	Stomatitis ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		353	Cancrum oris ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		355	Ranula ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the teeth gum & alveoli ...	365	Teething ..	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Dental Tissue ...	366	Caries ...	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	40	0
	Do. of the Dental Periosteum ...	377	Gum boil ...	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Gums ...	381	Ulceration ...	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		386	Epulis ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Tongue ...	414	Aphthous ulcer ...	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	29	0
	Do. of the Fauces and Palate....	419	Sore-throat ...	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		421	Ulcerated throat ...	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		423	Tonsillitis ...	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		426	Elongated uvula ...	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		427	Perforation of the palate ...	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Stomach ...	460	Dyspepsia ...	2	0	293	0	7	0	1	0	81	0	1	0	152	0
	Do. of the Intestines ...	466	Dysentery ...	16	3	81	1	12	0	14	4	39	0	2	0	4[illegible]	0
		480	Hernia ...	1	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		483	Ascaris lumbricoides ...	1	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	107	0
		484	Diarrhœa ...	22	0	132	2	14	0	0	0	74	0	6	0	39	0
		486	Colic ...	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	2	0	21	0

		No.	Disease															
Diseases of the Digestive system.	Dis. of the Rectum & anus....	490	Fistula in ano	...	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		491	Hemorrhoids, internal	..	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		491	Hemorrhoids, external	...	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
		494	Prolapsus	...	1	0	15	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	10	0	1	[illegible]	6	0
		496	Condyloma of the anus	...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
	Do. of the Liver ...	501	Hepatitis	...	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		504	Simple enlargement	...	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
		513	Jaundice	...	0	0	16	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	1	0	0	0
	Do. of the Spleen ...	524	Splenitis	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
		528	Hypertrophy	...	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Peritoneum ...	531	Peritonitis	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
		532	Ascites	...	17	1	17	4	0	0	7	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Dis. of the Urinary system	Do. of the Kidney ...	555	Diuresis	...	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Bladder ...	557	Cystitis Chronic	...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	18	0
		579	Incontinence of urine	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		577	Retention of urine	...	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Dis. of the organs of generation.	Gonorrhœa and its Complications.	585	Gonorrhœa in the male	...	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	24	0
			do. in the female	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		587	Phimosis	...	3	0	29	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
		588	Paraphimosis	...	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		589	Bubo	...	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	3	0
	Do. of the male Urethra ...	596	Stricture organic	...	4	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
			do. spasmodic	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
		601	Impacted calculus	...	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Penis	602	Inflammation	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		604	Gangrene	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diseases of the Tunica Vaginalis ...	617	Hydrocele	...	0	0	31	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
	Do. of the Testicle ...	620	Orchitis acute	...	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
		621	Abscess	...	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dis. of the female organs of generation in the unimpregnated state.	Do. of the ovary ...	636	Encysted dropsy	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the uterus ...	658	Rodent ulcer	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		669	Prolapsus	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Vagina ...	670	Catarrh	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
		675	Vesico-vaginal fistula	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Vulva ...	683	Abscess	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	81
Dis. of the female organs of generation in the unimpregnated state.	Functional diseases of the female organs of generation ...	690	Amenorrhœa ...	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
		693	Dysmenorrhœa ...	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
		694	Menorrhagia ...	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
	Disorder of the Generative system ...	702	Retroversion of uterus ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		703	Abortion ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Affections connected with Parturition.		734	Premature labour & Parturition ...	14	5	42	2	0	0	1	1	13	1	0	0	3	0
	Affections connected with Parturition ...	714	Retention of the placenta ...	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		713	Rupture of perineum ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affections consequent on Parturition.	Affections consequent on Parturition ...	718	Milk-fever ...	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		719	(*a*) Metritis ...	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diseases of the female Breast ...	729	Inflammation ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		730	Abscess ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		738	Ulcerated nipple ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the organs of Locomotion.	Do. of the Bones ...	755	Nodes ...	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		759	Caries ...	1	0	13	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Joints ...	763	Acute synovitis ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		769	Chronic do. ..	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the muscular system.	Do. of the Muscles ...	794	Abscess ...	11	0	10	0	2	0	1	0	23	0	3	0	96	0
		795	Gangrene ...	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the cellular tissue ...	819	Abscess ...	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	118	0
		824	Non-malignant tumours ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	Do. of the Skin ...	841	Herpes Zoster ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		845	Rupia Simplex ...	11	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		859	Ulcer ...	50	0	81	0	10	0	2	0	51	0	1	0	503	0
		861	Boil ...	0	0	36	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	25	0	208	0
		862	Carbuncle ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		863	Onychia ...	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	11	0
		864	Onychia maligna ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		865	Whitlow ...	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
		869	Elephantisis arabum ...	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		872	Fatty tumour ...	3	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		877	Warts ...	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
		884	Ingrown nail ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		885	Pruritus ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Parasitic diseases of the Skin ...	888	Tinea tonsurans ...	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	114	0
		894	Scabies .	11	0	56	0	3	0	6	0	56	0	2	0	468	0
	Conditions not necessarily associated with general or local dis:	905	Debility ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	48	1
Poisoned Wounds.	By Venomous animals	985	Dog ...	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	1
		988	Vegetable Poison ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injuries.	General Injuries ...	992	Burns and Scalds ...	3	0	6	0	0	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	1	0
		994	Multiple injury ...	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		995	Asphyxia from drowning ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		996	Privation ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Injuries.	Injuries of the Head ...	1001	Scalp wound ...	7	0	10	0	3	0	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
		1002	Fracture of skull ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Face ...	1011	Contusion ...	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		1012	Wound ...	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
		1014	Foreign bodies in the ear ...	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	14	0
		1015	Do. in the nose ...	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0
	Do. of the Eye ...	1021	Contusion ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
		1025	Foreign bodies in the cornea ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Neck ...	1042	Wound, cut-throat ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		1046	Foreign body œsophagus ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Chest ...	1048	Contusion ...	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Back ...	1059	Contusion ...	5	0	15	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0
		1063	Injury of the cord ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Abdomen ...	1068	Wound of the parietes with protrusion of uninjured viscera....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Pelvis ...	1078	Wound of the scrotum ...	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1089	Foreign bodies in the rectum....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. of the Upper extremities	1093	Sprain ...	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		1094	Wound ...	1	0	21	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	1	0	25	0
		1097	Foreign bodies embedded ...	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		1102	Fracture ...	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
		1110	Dislocation ...	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Local injuries.	Injuries of the Lower extremities	1116	Sprain ...	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0
		1117	Wound ...	3	0	24	0	0	0	2	0	11	0	1	0	35	1
		1120	Foreign bodies embedded ...	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		1122	Fracture of the femur ..	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1127	Do. of the leg ...	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1132	Dislocation of hip ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Human Parasite ...	.	Guinea worm ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
			Total...	378	21	5483	38	122	0	218	27	2664	8	90	4	5101	6

XIV.

Return of Ships or Vessels arrived at and sailed from the Cochin Sirkar Ports of Mallipooram and Narrakel during the year 1062 *M. E. corresponding with the* 15*th August* 1886 *to the* 14*th August* 1887.

Date of Arrival.		Date of Departure		Vessels' Names.	Commanders' Names.	Colours.	Tons.	Amount of Port Dues.		REMARKS.
1886		1886		*Narrakel.*				Rs.	A.	
Aug.	18	Aug.	18	S. S. Chanda ...	I. R. Gavin ..	British.	1304	163	2	
,,	20	,,	23	Bark Marti Codolor ...	I. S. Periam ..	,,	381	0	0	This vessel sailed to Cochin after a stay of 2 days without landing or shipping any cargo.
,,	20	,,	31	,, Maggie Moore ..	C. S. Smith ..	,,	896	112	0	
				Mallipooram.						
Novr.	4	Novr.	6	Patty Cadree ..	Tl. Rama ..	British.	75	0	0	
,,	4	,,	6	,, Salamati ..	,, Bava Mahd Sayab	,,	67	0	0	
,,	4	,,	8	,, Luxmy ..	,, Goolam Ally ..	,,	59	0	0	
,,	4	,,	13	,, Hurry Prasad ..	,, Naggoo ..	,,	88	0	0	
,,	8	,,	15	,, Witla Prasad ..	,, Vishnu ..	,,	47	0	0	
,,	8	,,	16	,, Sakary Salamati ..	,, Narrayan Hurry..	,,	73	0	0	
,,	9	,,	19	,, Shumshare ...	,, Narrayan Anton.	,,	82	0	0	
,,	9	,,	20	,, Yashwanty ..	,, Krishnajee ..	,,	54	0	0	
,,	9	,,	23	,, Bhawani ..	,, Panda ...	,,	78	0	0	
,,	9	,,	24	,, Naram Prasad ..	,, Vitu Umajee ..	,,	54	0	0	
,,	9	,,	20	,, Bhawani ..	,, Krishna ..	,,	83	0	0	
,,	9	,,	26	Pad Moohyteen Salamati.	Marakan Numbey	,,	88	0	0	
,,	15	,,	27	Gunja Luxmani Narayan Prasad.	Tl. Vittu ...	,,	76	0	0	

Novr.	15	Decr.	1	Patty Dowlat Prasad ...	Tl. Dajee ...	British.	36	0	0
,,	19	,,	1	,, Venkatash Prasad...	,, Khima ...	,,	55	0	0
,,	25	,,	3	,, Isabella ...	,, Bhajee ...	,,	49	0	0
,,	25	,,	3	,, Ramany ..	,, Narrayan ...	,,	78	0	0
Decr.	2	,,	4	,, Khushali ..	,, Rama Chandra ...	,,	67	0	0
,,	6	,,	8	,, Towkali ..	,, Janku ...	,,	77	0	0
,,	7	,,	9	,, M. Mahadoo ...	,, Naggoo ..	,,	35	0	0
,,	28	,,	29	,, Cadree ...	,, Rama ...	,,	75	0	0
,,	28	,,	31	,, Luxmy ...	,, Goolam Ally ..	,,	59	0	0
,,	31	1887 Jany.	5	Bugla Futhy ...	Na. Amed Bin Abdul Latiff	Arab.	138	0	0
1887 Jany.	3	,,	7	Patty Darya Dowlat ...	Tl. Janu Govind ...	British.	66	0	0
,,	11	,,	13	,, Salamati ...	,, Bhawa ..	,,	67	0	0
,,	17	,,	19	,, Narayan Prasad ...	,, Vittal ...	,,	54	0	0
,,	24	,,	27	,, Isabella ..	,, Bhajee ...	,,	49	0	0
,,	25	,,	28	,, Ramany ...	,, Narayan ...	,,	78	0	0
,,	31	Feby.	1	,, Moideen ...	,, Harry ...	,,	98	0	0
Feby.	1	,,	4	,, Bhawani ...	,, Pandu ...	,,	78	0	0
,,	11	,,	14	,, Khushali ...	,, Rama Chandra...	,,	67	0	0
,,	12	,,	15	,, Kooshally ..	,, Cumla Simgia ...	,,	76	0	0
March	5	March	7	,, Cadree ..	,, Rama ..	,,	75	0	0
,,	15	,,	18	,, Luxmy ..	,, Goolam Ally ...	,,	59	0	0
,,	16	,,	19	,, Shumshere ...	,, Yessoo ..	,,	46	0	0
,,	21	,,	22	,, Salamati ...	,, Bhawa ...	,,	67	0	0
April	4	April	6	,, Kadum Dhustagherry ...	,, Ragho ..	,,	41	0	0
,,	6	,,	12	Gunja Daria Doulat ...	,, Ahmed Salemon..	Kutch. or	125	0	0
,,	6	,,	13	Patty Mahadew Prasad...	Tl. Luxman Jayarya Puttel	British	95	0	0

April	9	April	15	Patty Phati Ramany ...	Tl. Narayan Hurry..	British.	78	0	0	
,,	11	,,	19	Gunja Fathay Salamati..	,, Carra ..	,,	156	0	0	
,,	11	,,	21	Cottya Fathay Salam ..	,, Ahamed Suliman	,,	119	0	0	
,,	11	,,	25	Patty Isabella ..	,, Bhajee ...	,,	49	0	0	
,,	13	,,	28	,, Maha Luxmy ..	,, Simga ...	,,	79	0	0	
,,	14	May	2	,, Nowdy Sakri ..	,, Abba ...	,,	106	0	0	
,,	20	,,	2	,, Hurry Prasad ..	,, Bandia ...	,,	74	0	0	
,,	25	,,	4	,, Kamakcha ..	,, Chamajee ...	,,	93	0	0	
,,	25	,,	5	,, Hem Narrayan Prasad...	,, Dewoo ...	,,	59	0	0	
,,	28	,,	6	Gunja Fateckher ...	,, Abba ...	Kutch.	117	0	0	
				Narrakel.						
May	21	May	26	Ship Lady Ruthwen ...	Capt J. Johnston ...	British	1591	198	14	
,,	22	July	6	Bark Francis Milly ...	,, David Davis ...	,,	287	35	14	
,,	25	June	23	,, Soteria ...	,, W. E. Jarvis ...	,,	598	74	14	
June	1	,,	1	S. S. Umballa ...	,, I. F. Whithers...	,,	1239	155	0	
,,	2	,,	3	S. S. Bancoora ...	,, T. P. Nailer ...	,,	2170	271	4	
,,	6	,,	6	S. S. Chanda ...	,, I. R. Gavin ...	,,	1304	163	2	
,,	7	,,	7	S. S. Goa ...	,, T. W. Lewins ...	,,	1231	154	0	
,,	7	,,	7	S. S. Kohinor ...	,, Jhon Bullock ...	,,	1935	241	14	
,,	11	,,	11	S. S. Nurjehan ...	,, William Mason...	,,	1936	242	0	
,,	13	,,	14	S. S. Africa ...	,, I. Couper ..	,,	1318	164	12	
,,	15	,,	15	S. S. Canara ...	,, I. M. Simpson ...	,,	1229	153	10	
,,	17	July	23	Bark Guglielmo D. ..	,, G. Druscovick ..	Austrian	522	65	4	
,,	18	June	18	S. S. Lalpoora ...	,, H. P. Jones ..	British	2139	267	8	
,,	20	,,	20	S. S. Lawada ...	,, A. Liddiar ...	,,	2140	267	8	
,,	21	,,	21	S. S. Khandulla ...	,, R. D. Doyherty...	,,	1318	164	12	
,,	21	,,	21	S. S. Chindwara ...	,, Geo. Jacobs ..	,,	1486	185	14	
,,	24	,,	24	S. S. Nurjehan ...	,, W. Mason ...		1936	0		Paid 11th June

June.	24	June	24	S. S. Byculla ..	Capt S. Warrington..	British	1072	134	0	
,,	26	,,	26	S. S. Ethiopia ...	,, W. S. Paterson..	,,	1314	164	4	
,,	27	,,	27	S. S. Peshwa ...	,, W. R. Wright. .	,,	1399	174	14	
,,	30	,,	30	S. S. Africa ..	,, Couper ...	,,	1317	0	0	Paid 13th June
July.	1	July.	1	S. S. Landaura ...	,, John Gray ...	,,	2148	268	8	
,,	5	,,	5	S. S. Chanda ...	,, I. R. Gavin ...	,,	1304	0	0	Paid 6th June
,,	5	,,	5	S. S. Simla ..	,, W. Major ...	,,	1039	129	14	
,,	7	,,	8	S. S. Loodihana ...	,, J. C. Sharp ...	,,	2140	267	8	
,,	8	,,	9	S. S. Patna ...	,, J. B. Pearson ...	,,	1148	143	10	
,,	12	,,	12	S. S. Chindwara ...	,, Geo. Jacob ...	,,	1486	0	0	Paid 21st June
,,	16	,,	16	S. S. Umballa ..	,, G. F. Withers. .	,,	1239	0	0	Paid 1st June
,,	18	,,	19	S. S. Nuddea ..	,, A. B. Cave ...	,,	1932	241	8	
,,	19	,,	19	S. S. Shahjehan ...	,, J. H. Leftwich...	,,	1035	129	8	
,,	20	,,	20	S. S. Ethiopia ..	,, W. S. Paterson..	,,	1314	0	0	Paid 26th June
,,	21	,,	21	S. S. Goa ...	,, S. W Lewins ...	,,	1231	0	0	Paid 7th June
,,	21	,,	21	S. S. Kohinor ...	,, J. Bullock ..	,,	1935	0	0	Do.
,,	25	,,	25	S. S. Nevasa ...	,, T. W. Whittard.	,,	1931	241	8	
,,	26	,,	26	S. S. Simla ...	,, W. Major ...	,,	1039	0	0	Paid 5th July
,,	30	,,	30	S. S. Goalpara ..	,, J. Black ..	,,	1354	169	6	
Aug.	1	Aug.	18	Bark Madras ..	,, Hugh Penny ..	,,	667	83	8	
,,	1	,,	2	S. S. Culna ...	,, R. B. Wood ..	,,	1468	183	10	
,,	2	,,	2	S. S. Patna ...	,, J. B. Pearson ...	,,	1148	0	0	Paid 8th July
,,	2	,,	2	S. S. Kohinor ...	,, J. Bullock ..	,,	1935	0	0	Paid 7th June
,,	3	,,	3	S. S. Bhundara ..	,, E. Foster ...	,,	2190	273	12	
,,	4	,,	4	S. S. Canara ..	,, J. M. Smith ...	,,	1229	0	0	Paid 15th June
,,	10	,,	10	Ship Agnes Oswald ...	,, W. C. Mcgibbon.	,,	1380	172	8	
							68055	5859	2	

Government of Madras,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trevandrum, 7th June 1888, No. 63.

I have the honor to forward herewith the Administration Report of Cochin for the Malayalam year 1062 ending the 15th August 1887.

LEGISLATION.

One enactment only was passed during the year under review.

This was for the purpose of controlling the erection of religious edifices and the utilization of ground for burial purposes. The necessity for legislation arose from the occasional unauthorized erection of religious buildings in offensive proximity to those of other religious sects, and the creation of burial-grounds in places objectionable on sanitary grounds.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. The cases pending and filed in the Munsiffs' Courts amounted in number to 8,495, being 198 in excess of the last year.

The decisions were 7,652 as compared with 7,532 in the previous year.

No distinction is made by the Dewan in his report between the Regular and Small Cause suits; this should be done in following reports, as it facilitates an apprehension of the actual labor of the Munsiffs. Speaking

roughly, a Munsiff in Cochin disposes of a total of 1,480 cases in the year, whilst a Travancore Munsiff disposes of about 1,640. Of these totals, the Cochin Munsiff disposes of about 550 disputed cases and a Travancore Munsiff of about 595.

The work of the Cochin Munsiff is somewhat lighter therefore than that of the Travancore Munsiff, and inasmuch as the Cochin Munsiff's Small Cause powers are greater than those of Travancore Munsiff, his work is probably *much* lighter.

The average time taken for disposal of suits by the Cochin Munsiffs is less than that taken by the Travancore Munsiff.

On the whole the work of the Munsiffs is fairly good.

The duration of suits in Ernacollum and Chittoor is unsatisfactory. The Ernacollum Court's work is however very heavy and requires assistance.

The Chittoor Munsiff's Court has a very light file and the presiding Munsiff must be kept up to his work.

Zillah Courts.

3. The work of the Judges of the Zillah Courts is very light. Speaking roughly, a Travancore Zillah Court has to dispose of about 213 original cases and 491 appeals in the year, whilst a Cochin Zillah Court has to dispose of only 126 original cases and 266 appeals; so that a Cochin Zillah Judge has about half the work of a Travancore Zillah Judge. With this light work to do, we should expect a rapid disposal. But such is not the case. The duration of suits in the Trichoor Court amounts to 5 months and 8 days, which is quite long enough considering the light file of the Court.

The duration of cases in the Anjikaimal Court amounts to 20 months and 22 days, which may be due as the Dewan says to the heavy arrears in that Court; but it must be borne in mind that the arrears and all the consequent delays are due to the incapacity of the Presiding Judge Mr. T. C. Poonen, whose shortcomings I have more than once commented on. An additional Judge has had to be appointed to clear off the arrears, and I think it would be well if Mr. Poonen were made to defray a portion of the expense thus thrown on the public.

The duration of appeals in the Trichoor Court has been reduced to 23 days which is satisfactory. In Anjikaimal it amounts to 15 months and 12 days.

Appeal Court.

4. The work of the Appeal Court is very light. It disposed of 62 regular appeals and 88 special appeals—a total of 150 cases—being about one-fifth of the work done by the Travancore High Court.

I exceedingly regret to find that there were 35 special appeals pending in His Highness the Rajah's Court of Appeal at the close of the year. It is of the highest importance that these appeals (which are many of them of very long standing) should be cleared off, and I would call the special attention of the Dewan to these appeals in the disposal of which he takes a direct part.

Criminal Justice.

5. The Magistracy dealt with 1,922 cases involving 4,220 persons. The acquittals amounted to 43·08 per cent. The Second and Third Class Magistracy had at the end of the year a balance remaining on their file of 80 cases involving 300 persons.

It would be satisfactory that in future reports the duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts should be noted separately, noticing the time taken up in Police and in Magisterial inquiry.

Of a total of 133 criminal appeals affecting 225 persons, the District Magistrates disposed of 127 appeals affecting 210 persons.

The balance of 6 cases involving 15 persons remains in the Anjikaimal Magistrate's Court, which took an average of 30 days to dispose of its criminal appeals, whilst the Trichoor Magistrate, with a greater number of appeals to deal with, took an average of 7 days only.

Sessions Courts.

5. Twenty-eight cases were committed to the Sessions Courts which with the balance of last year amounted to 30 cases affecting 65 persons. These were all disposed of. The average duration of trials being 3 days in the Anjikaimal and 2 days in the Trichoor Court.

Five appeals were preferred to the Sessions Courts against the decisions of the Magistrates and were disposed of without undue delay.

The Appeal Court disposed of 8 criminal appeals, the average duration being 66 days, which is a slow disposal.

It revised 215 calendars and disposed of 15 criminal miscellaneous petitions.

Jails.

7. Six hundred and fifty prisoners were received into the jails of Trichoor and Ernacollum. Of these, 450 were judicially released, 3 were released for good conduct, 2 on account of sickness, 1 escaped and 4 died.

The cost of jails amounted to Rs. 19,837, being Rs. 3,400 in excess of the previous year.

Police.

8. The force numbers 8 inspectors, 2 sub-inspectors, 57 head constables, 317 constables, and 19 recruits, being a total of 403 of all ranks, and an increase of 38 over the previous year, but of this total the executive force amounts to 326 only, and the proportion to population is therefore as 1 to 1,741·3 and to area as 1 to 4·1. There are only 23 men in the force who cannot read or write, and of these 21 are Muhammadans.

Of 1,318 cases reported to the Police, 532 or nearly one-half were found to be false.

The work of detection and recovery of lost property is very fairly good. Thus of 786 cases reported, 419 were detected, being 53·3 per cent. Of 1,092 persons arrested, 629 were convicted, being 57·6 per cent. and of Rs. 31,645 property lost, Rs. 13,545 or 42·7 per cent. was recovered.

Regarding the working of the Police in reference to graver crimes, it may be remarked that in murder and homicide cases they have been very successful; in dacoity cases they have not been very successful. In robbery cases there has been success in obtaining convictions, but very poor success in recovery of property. Of 89 cases reported as robbery, no less than 51 were struck off as false, and 11 referred as false.

In house-breaking the Police have been successful both in detection and recovery of property.

On the whole the working of the Police has been satisfactory, and the organization and working of the young department reflects credit on Mr. G. Gunther, the Superintendent.

Sources of Revenue.

9. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 6,51,294. There was a small loss owing to an unfavourable season for the cultivation in the Trichoor lake.

The quit-rent derived from the 18 coffee estates existing in the State amounts to Rs. 9,201. The yield from these estates amounted to only 252 ℔. of coffee per acre cultivated, whilst the cost of cultivation amounts to Rs. 76–12–2 per acre.

10. The customs revenue is governed by the Inter-portal Trade Convention, the amount paid in the year by the British Government being Rs. 1,06,929–8–0. The receipts at the Cochin Ports amounted to Rs. 4,257.

11. Port dues amounted to Rs. 5,859.

Abkari and Opium.

12. The sale of the abkari farm produced Rupees 74,915, being an increase of Rs. 10,050 over the previous year.

13. Opium realized Rs. 19,390.

Salt.

14. The revenue derived from salt amounted to Rs. 3,03,270.

Registration.

15. The total value of deeds registered amounted to Rs. 61,95,509, the average value being Rs. 349.

The number of documents registered was 17,746, of which 19 were wills, 17,209 (96·97 per cent.) related to immoveable property, and 519 to moveable property.

Education.

16. To meet the demand for an extension of middle school education an additional division of the upper fourth class in the High School has been opened, and in the District Schools of Trichoor, Chittoor and Kunnankulam, lower fourth classes have been opened.

The High School entertains 536 boys and is as full as it can hold, so that the establishment of a District School at Ernacollum is contemplated.

The returns of the examinations are most satisfactory, and speak well for the attention paid to the scholars, and attest to the energy and ability of Mr. Sealy and his staff of teachers.

The cost of the High School to the State amounted to Rs. 26,917, from which, deducting Rs. 7,064 realized by fees, fines and sale of books, we have an outlay of Rs. 19,853 and a cost to Government of Rs. 37 for each student.

I should myself advocate the further increase of fees for higher education and the devotion of more attention to elementary education.

So far as this report shows, no attention whatever appears to have been paid to the remarks of the Madras Government in regard to the subject of primary education in their review of last year's Administration Report, beyond a note that the subject of elementary education is engaging the attention of the Government, and that it is intended to publish a set of rules for grants-in-aid in order that the public may avail themselves of the concession offered.

Public Works.

17. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 3,79,764, being Rs. 24,625 in excess of the previous year.

The most important works to the advancement of which this sum was devoted were the further improvement of the irrigation works at Moolathurai, the extension of the ghât road to the coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathy Hills, and the improvement of the road between Trichoor and Vaniampara.

Of the total expenditure, the Public Works Department accounted for Rs. 2,12,143 and the District Officers for Rs. 1,67,620.

Another important work, which I should notice, is the improvement of the road between Shoranur and Trichoor, with the aim of finally converting the road into a railway.

I am aware that the carrying out of the improvements in this direction is impeded by the objections of landholders on the line to a diversion of the existing road; still, I think, more might be done than is being done, in view to establishing a railway connection between the navigable canal 8 miles south of Trichoor and the Madras Railway line at Shoranur.

The Travancore State is now improving the canals between Quilon and the Cochin frontier, and contemplates steam communication over this portion of the backwaters and canals, at an early date, and if the British and Cochin authorities improve the canal between Karupadanam and the Trichoor lake, it seems to me probable that a Railway line to connect the canals with the Madras line, is likely to be directly remunerative.

I should advocate a line of the same gauge as the Madras line, and that arrangements be made with the Madras Railway Company to run their stock upon it, even though the branch be constructed by the Cochin State, and by the Cochin Engineers.

I would draw the attention of the Madras Government to the remarks of the Dewan in paragraph 177 respecting the condition of the roads in the Malabar and Coimbatore Districts which are in connection with the Cochin roads.

The Malabar portion of the Trichoor-Shoranur road lying between the Shoranur bridge and the railway station, is invariably in a worse condition than any part of the road in the Native State, and the same remarks will apply to the other roads noticed by the Dewan.

Two hundred and ninety-five miles of road have been maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 112 per mile, and the wants of the public have been well attended to in this respect, whilst the attention being paid to irrigation works shows that the interests of the agricultural population have not been neglected.

Conservancy and Sanitation.

18. The Dewan points out that the general sanitary condition of the towns and villages, though not entrusted to special departments, has not been overlooked, but is charged under the general head of Public Works.

In Muttancherry, near British Cochin, the local merchants (presided over by the Tahsildar) have formed a committee for the better conservancy of the place, and such efforts on the part of the inhabitants of all towns and villages will be fostered and aided by the Sirkar.

The local authorities should be directed by the Dewan to suggest such movements and encourage them as much as possible.

Forests.

19. The result of forest operations cannot be said to be very successful, the expenditure exceeding the receipts by Rs. 4,669.

No remark is made as to the result of the cardamom operations. This however is always an uncertain source of revenue. The teak plantations have been extended. The cost of these plantations during the year being Rs. 7,510 as compared with Rs. 5,404 in the last year.

Medical.

20. There were 3 Government hospitals in the State, 1 at Ernacollum, 1 at Trichoor, and 1 at Chittoor. The total number of in-patients treated was 596 and of out-patients 13,248.

Twelve thousand five hundred and forty-five persons were vaccinated, giving a result of 11,288 successful operations.

On the oft'-repeated desire of the inhabitants a new hospital is being opened at Kunnankulam.

I am of opinion that a dispensary at least is urgently needed at Muttancherry near Jews' town.

Financial.

21. In paragraphs 206 and 207 the Dewan points out the grounds upon which the State considers it to be advisable to invest large sums in Government securities. Regarding this there may of course be differences of opinion. There is a good deal to be said on both sides.

The State now holds Government securities to the amount of Rs. 30,51,000 and might, I think, well devote this money to the opening of the State Railway alluded to under the head of Public Works.

The interest on Government securities amounted during the year to Rs. 1,18,622 and a sum of Rs. 1,00,500 was further invested at a cost of Rs. 98,960.

The receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 16,16,328 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,76,807. The balance at the close of the year standing to the credit of the State was Rs. 37,84,386, the actual cash balance being Rs. 6,08,718.

The financial condition of the State is very satisfactory and the administration appears to me to be sound.

ORDER—dated 19th July 1888, No. 490, Political.

With his letters above recorded, the Resident in Cochin submits the reports on the finances and administration of that State for the Malayalam year 1062 (1886-87.)

2. FINANCES.—The revenue amounted to Rupees 16,16,328, and the expenditure (excluding an investment in Government securities) to Rs. 15,77,846.

At the end of the year the cash balance stood at Rs. 6,08,719; the stock (almost entirely salt and timber) was estimated to be worth Rs. 1,24,667; and Rupees 30,51,000 were held in Government paper. The total sum to credit amounted, therefore, to Rs. 37,84,386.

Revenue.—On the receipt side, the income from *forests* was less than that of the previous year by Rupees 55,000, and there was a slight decrease under the heads *Opium* (Rs. 6,000), *Judicial receipts* (Rs. 2,000), and *Land Revenue* (Rs. 1,000). On the other hand, *Miscellaneous receipts* (Rs. 42,000), *Abkari* (Rs. 10,000), *Salt* (Rs. 6,000), and *Interest* (Rs. 4,000) were more productive.

Charges.—Under seven heads—viz., *Public Works* (Rupees 25,000), *Extraordinaries* (Rs. 11,000), *Police* (Rs. 7,000), *Miscellaneous* (Rs. 4,000), *Administrative establishments*, (Rupees 3,000), *Judicial establishments*, *Education* and *Religious institutions*, Rupees 1,000 each—there was increased expenditure; and under two—viz., *Charitable institutions* (Rs. 2,000), and *Palace* (Rupees 1,000)—a decrease.

3. In reviewing the administration report for the previous twelve-month, the Government advised the then Raja (of whose demise they regret to have received intelligence since the report now under notice reached them) to consider whether too much thought was not being given to investments and too little to the necessities of the people of his State; and directions in which a more liberal outlay seemed to be demanded were indicated.

4. The remarks made by the Dewan in the 205th and two following paragraphs of his report may be regarded as conveying the result of the deliberations of the Cochin Sarkar on the advice tendered to them.

It is argued that the sources of income are, with two exceptions, precarious; that there must be a large margin to meet contingencies; that the system of investing surpluses has been adopted for the safety of the financial position of the State; and, in proof of the soundness of his policy, the Dewan observes that it was only the interest from the securities that saved Cochin from a deficit of Rs. 37,000 in the year under review.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider these arguments well founded. The revenues are not precarious to such a degree as to demand so great caution, and the State is not exposed

to any risks external or internal. Outlay on reproductive works and administrative improvements, and, above all, on education, must tend, directly and indirectly, not only to the well-being of the people, but also to increase of revenue. The accumulated surplus, as well as that annually accruing might well be drawn upon to meet the cost of new works which represent capital outlay; and the income thus set free devoted to improvements which, notwithstanding that much has been done, are still required.

6. The financial results of 1886-87 do not lend support to the Dewan's conclusions. Although the revenue fell below anticipation, an examination of the details at once shows that this was due to the postponement of the sale of timber in the depôts and to the small removals of teak from the Chittur forests by the contractor. If only half of the difference between the estimated and the actual receipts from this one head of revenue had been realized, the total income of the year would have exactly corresponded with the estimate (Rs. 16,33,000).

Nor have the charges advanced all along the line, as the difference of Rs. 86,000 between estimate and actuals is also accounted for within a few thousand rupees by the increased expenditure under a single head—Public Works—over which the Administration has complete control.

7. There is, in short, nothing in the present reports to induce Government to qualify the opinions expressed last year. They observe with satisfaction that a large sum was spent on the Mulatharai irrigation works, and trust that the crying needs of the services of Education, Justice, Medicine and Sanitation will hereafter be responded to by liberal grants.

8. *Budget Estimates.*—The estimates for 1063 do not differ much from the actuals of 1062.

On the receipt side, the estimates of *timber sales* and *revenue arrears* have been fixed at Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 21,000, against Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 10,000, while that of *extra revenue* is less by Rs. 22,000. The other differences do not call for notice, and the total (if an extraordinary receipt and investment from the funds of His Highness the Raja and from public subscriptions for religious, &c., purposes be excluded from the accounts of 1062) stands at Rs. 16,17,000 as compared with actual receipts amounting to Rs. 16,16,000.

On the side of expenditure, the total (an investment in Government paper being again excluded) exceeds the actual charges by Rs. 8,000. The grants for the *Palace*, for *Extraordinaries*, for *Salt purchases*, and for *Public service* are higher by Rs. 16,000, 10,000, 9,000 and 6,000, respectively; while those for *Public Works* and *Forests* are lower by Rs. 30,000 and 8,000.

9. *Accounts.*—Four years ago the Resident was desired to suggest an alteration in the mode of exhibiting the accounts, but no attention seems to have been paid to his advice on this subject. The Government think that it would be much to the benefit of the Cochin Administration to simplify and reclassify their financial statements, and to bring them into closer conformity with those of the British Indian Finance accounts. The present forms are antiquated, and open to objection in many respects.

10. General Administration — *Legislation.* — An Act for controlling the erection of religious buildings and the appropriation of land for cemeteries was passed. This was rendered necessary by the prevalent antagonism

of sects and the danger at times to the public health in the neighbourhood of the places of burial. The Act cannot be set in motion without the consent of the Government of Cochin, and its provisions should be worked with caution. No other legislation was undertaken.

11. JUDICIAL STATISTICS—*Civil Justice.*—The year opened with 765 undecided original suits on the files of the Zilla and Munsifs' Courts, of which 198 belonged to the former and 567 to the latter. Two hundred and fifty-eight suits were instituted in the Zilla Courts during the twelve-month, and 253 disposed of, leaving a balance of 203 suits. In the Munsifs' Courts, 7,472 fresh suits were filed and 7,399 decided; the arrears being thus increased by 73. On the whole, although there was a slight increase in the business done, the work of the year cannot be regarded with satisfaction, as arrears increased in 4 out of the 7 courts, those at Trichoor (Zillah), Vadakancheri, and Irinjalakuda, having alone succeeded in reducing the number of pending suits. The unsatisfactory state of the Anjikaimal Zillah Court was specially noticed by Government in their review of 1887, and it has deteriorated further in the year now under notice. The Dewan observes that an additional Judge has since been attached to the court, in order to clear off the arrears. If, however, as the Resident states, the incapacity of the presiding Judge has brought about the state of affairs which exists, other remedies than this temporary one are imperatively required. The attention of the Sarkar will also be requested to the increasing arrears in the Ernakulam Munsif's Court.

The contested original suits were fewer by 300 than in 1061; their average duration in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court was not far from 2 years (20 months and 22 days);

in the Munsifs' Courts it stood at 2 months and 7 days, but three out of the five courts were much below this average.

12. *Appeal Court.*—Turning to the Appeals, the Government observe that these numbered 249, of which 148 were filed during the year. There were 150 disposals, leaving 99 (64 regular and 35 special) appeals on hand. The average duration rose from 4 months and 29 days to 5 months and 22 days. These figures cannot be considered satisfactory.

13. *Raja's Court of Appeal.*—Including 2 appeals dismissed in default, His Highness' Court dealt with only 7 cases. The year began with 36 special appeals pending, and ended with 35. Many of these are said to be of long standing, and the Resident rightly insists on the importance of clearing off the arrears. The Government invite His Highness' special attention to this matter.

14. The administration of criminal justice appears more satisfactory.

Magistrates.—1,922 cases involving 4,220 persons were disposed of by the Magistracy. The persons convicted numbered 1,046 and those acquitted 1,818. The Resident's remarks in regard to the preparation of future returns will, no doubt, receive the Dewan's consideration.

15. *Sessions Courts.*—The only feature in the work of the Sessions Courts and Appeal Court calling for special notice is the long time taken (2 months and 6 days) to dispose of the appeals preferred to the latter.

16. *Jails.*—224 prisoners were in confinement at the beginning of the year, 426 were admitted into the

jails, and 190 remained. The daily average strength is not given, but taking it at the mean between the opening and closing numbers, or 207, the cost of the prisoners per head (exclusive of repairs to building) was as marginally noted. The cost of diet is decidedly high. The health of the prisoners was good, the mortality being only 19·4 per mille. The average daily sick is not given, but the admissions to hospital were not high. The convicts were chiefly employed on the repair of roads. Their labor does not seem to have been valued, and the net cost per head cannot be stated.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Diet	45	1	2
Clothing ...	2	6	9
Establishment	20	3	11
Total ...	67	11	10

17. *Police.*—The strength of the police employed otherwise than as reserve, treasury guards, orderlies, &c., was 326, of which number 57 were officers and head constables. The proportion to population was 1 to 1,741, and to area 1 to 4·1 square miles. The working of the Police has been carefully analysed by the Dewan, and the Government agree with the Resident in considering that the results indicate an improving department, and are very satisfactory, especially considering how lately the force was organised. The cost of the Police was Rs. 46,424.

18. Registration.—The operations of the Registration Department were not so active, the number of documents presented having been less than in the preceding year by 543 and their value by Rs. 5,65,000. The fees came to Rs. 25,826, or an average of Rs. 1-7-3 for each document. There are six offices and a District Registrar, who cost Rs. 10,704. It would be well to give some information as to the average time taken to register documents.

19. Education.—There is much of interest in the review of the department over which Mr. Sealy presides; but, while attention has been paid to the demands for extended middle school instruction and while the examination results bear testimony to the efficient way in which higher education is imparted, elementary teaching is still much neglected, and the neglect is a serious blot on the administration. The Government hope that no further time will be lost in getting out the contemplated Grant-in-aid Code. The recommendations of the Resident in regard to increasing the fees for higher education deserve the Sarkar's early attention.

The number of pupils in the schools under the Director's supervision was 1,386, or 44 more than in 1061. On a population of upwards of 6,00,000 this is a miserable result.

20. Public Works.—The Public Works outlay was Rs. 3,79,764, or 24 per cent. of the State expenditure, classified as shown in the margin. In addition to the extension of the Mulatharai irrigation works previously referred to, the task of opening out the ghât road to the Nelliampati hills was in progress. This work will benefit the planters in its neighbourhood. Of the total expenditure under this head, Rs. 2,12,000 was on works executed by the professional department, Rs. 95,393 being on new works, and Rs. 1,68,000 on those supervised by the civil officers. The cost of the Public Works establishment is not separately given. It is apparently included in the sum of Rs. 12,062 charged as "Contingencies."

	Rs.
Pagodas, Palaces, Residencies and feeding houses ...	1,01,867
Civil buildings ...	53,312
Communications ...	1,50,650
Irrigation ...	73,490
Miscellaneous ...	445
Total	3,79,764

21. CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION.—Expenditure on these heads is (erroneously) lumped up with Public Works, and, as far as can be gathered from details of works, the sum devoted to these important matters was trifling in the extreme. The incident of the formation of a local committee in one town having for its object the lighting and cleansing of the place indicates, in the opinion of this Government, how great and urgent the need is for the interference of the State, and it is hoped that His Highness the Raja and his advisers will reconsider the position.

22. MEDICAL.—The department of Medicine is at present obscured by the inclusion of the accounts relating to it under a miscellaneous head of expenditure. The amount is only Rs. 10,124. There are two civil hospitals in the State and one dispensary. Of the staff employed, the report and its appendices give no particulars, but the Government cannot think that, even allowing for a third hospital, which, after long pressure from the people of Kunnankulam, is about to be opened, the provision is at all adequate for a population which numbered 6,00,000 seven years ago. Judging from the increase in numbers attending existing institutions, the people of the State appear prepared to accept and appreciate enlightened medical treatment. The Resident observes that at Muttancheri at least a dispensary is urgently needed. The Government would be glad to hear that the Sarkar had seen their way to open several more dispensaries at suitable centres.

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a marked advance in the number of vaccinations, but it is a matter for regret that the number of cases of child-birth treated shows a decline upon the figures of the previous year.

23. Other departments do not call for special notice.

24. GENERAL.—On the whole, the condition of the Cochin State may justly be considered satisfactory, but there is undoubtedly much room for improvement in the administration of civil justice, from the highest to the lowest courts, and the financial system appears to Government to be more safe than sound. The report, however, like its predecessors, leaves no doubt in the mind of His Excellency the Governor in Council as to the earnest desire of the late Raja, acting under the Dewan's advice, to rule his people well and to promote their happiness and comfort. In many respects, his endeavours have been crowned with success.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Cochin.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 19th July 1888, No. 491, Political.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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